REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1867—68

BANGALORE

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1868

ort on the administration of Mysore
for the year

I 170

1867-68

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. It will be seen from the report by the Judicial Commissioner, that he is of opinion that substantial progress has been made during 1867 in the administration of justice. The papers that I have seen, and the remarks that I have heard made since my return from leave to Europe, justify this conclusion. Formerly it was the practice to establish a reputation as a good judge or magistrate, by shewing a clear file at the end of the year, but this practice was at best a dubious one, and of late years considerable attention has been paid to the actual disposal of cases, regularly and conscientiously, as they come up for hearing.

2. I concur with the Judicial Commissioner, that it is not desirable that the Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore should exercise the exceptional powers conferred by Act XV of 1862, with the proviso, however, that special appeals from the decisions of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents in the Nundidroog Division should be made direct to the Judicial Commissioner. The appeal business in this division is at present extremely heavy, and as the Superintendent is burthened with much work in other branches of his duty, the relief proposed may, I consider, with great advantage, be given. I may observe in this place, that the additional work falling on both the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents in revenue matters, far exceeds what would be supposed by any one not acquainted with the ryotwaree system, and that this will continue in all districts, where the survey settlement has not yet taken effect.

3. There is a considerable decrease in crime during the year as compared with 1866, which is, I consider, justly attributed by the Judicial Commissioner to the more comfortable circumstances of the population, since the famine ceased. This will be apparent from an examination of the returns given in para 5, which shew a decrease of 2246 under the head of theft, necessity having, in 1866, urged the poorer classes to plunder grain. In many grave offences, however, on the other hand, there has been an increase.

4. The number of convictions shewn in para 7 is undoubtedly small, as compared with the total number of persons arrested, but it can scarcely be expected, that the large proportion attained in Madras, viz., 72·7 per cent, should be secured in a province where a variety of circumstances combine to prevent the formation of a police, entirely controlled by European officers in its higher branches.

5. It will be seen that appeals against criminal sentences have largely increased. This is a good sign, as undoubtedly in former days obstacles were thrown in the way of appeals, and, whatever may be the merit of appeals in civil suits, in criminal cases, especially in those involving imprisonment as a punishment, appeals should be encouraged.

6. I quite agree with the Judicial Commissioner that miscellaneous references are unnecessarily numerous, and I believe that these are most rife, when the officers are comparatively inexperienced, and afraid of acting on their own judgment.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

7. The increase in the number of civil suits is an indication of returning prosperity after the cessation of the famine of 1866, which greatly affected commercial operations, and it is satisfactory to observe, that written securities are more employed than formerly. This will probably account for apparent decreases under other heads of the column headed "description of claim."

8. It is apparent from para 27, that considerable care has been taken to dispose of suits promptly, and also from para 29 that increased care is perceptible in the manner of their disposal. I do not entirely concur with the Judicial Commissioner, that Deputy Superintendents should personally decide more civil cases. If they have efficient Assistants, it is probable that the work would be equally well performed by the latter, and I hold that the essential quality in a good executive officer is to exercise the guiding control, and to let his subordinates dispose of work, which they can do as well as himself, reserving for his immediate orders, all those nicer and pressing matters, a correct conduct of which is the touch-stone of a good Deputy Superintendent. At the same time, I would by no means lead them to suppose, that they were absolved from all responsibility in hearing important civil suits.

9. The decrease in the number of appeals reported in para 31 is a good sign ; but the fact that 47·33 per cent of the appealable cases were appealed, leads to the inference, that faulty decisions were numerous.

10. The number of miscellaneous cases entered in the statements is excessive, and is doubtless susceptible, on enquiry, of extensive reduction.

11. The orders referred to by the Judicial Commissioner in para 40, have produced the best effects, so far as relates to letting the parties appear, and say what they please, and to the judge writing his decisions personally. On the question of the employment of pleaders, much difference of opinion prevails, accordingly as one looks at it from a European or from a native point of view. It is contended by those who adopt the latter, that pleaders cannot be needed, unless laws are very intricate, and that parties can always appear in person to state what they wish regarding a case in which they are concerned. Further, that these agents frequently involve a simple case in technicalities. On the other hand, there is no doubt that their employment has forced officers to go closely into the merits of suits, and has checked corruption on the part of native subordinates. It is certainly better, that competent pleaders should be employed than ill-instructed agents, for whose respectability there was no voucher. Probably both views are partially true, but that what holds good of comparatively highly civilized places, such as Bangalore, does not apply to outlying districts. At the large town of Mysore, pleaders rarely make their appearance, and at the smaller stations are almost unknown. Whether their extensive diffusion is desirable, I am not prepared to say, but my impression is that the time has not yet come when they could be generally employed with advantage throughout the province.

12. The report of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes affords, I think, satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the judges, and of the excellent results achieved, more particularly as regards the interests of the people of the town, as distinct from the cantonment. In respect to the amount of work done, the manner of doing it, and the cost of litigation, this court has fully answered expectation, and the sole defect in it, if such be a defect, is that it is not self-supporting.

REGISTRATION.

13. Registration in Mysore is still in its infancy, and the rules are not yet thoroughly understood, either by the officials or by the people. Nevertheless, the Registrar General, by frequent visits to the Sub-Registrars' stations, and by pointing out their mistakes, as a warning to others, has done much to familiarize the subject generally. No doubt, results at present are meagre, and the benefits of registration imperfectly understood; but the penalties on non-registration are beginning to make themselves apparent, and this will gradually lead to registration being voluntarily adopted. Mr. Ricketts' full and voluminous report shews that great efforts have been made to work the Act efficiently.

14. The department has not hitherto been financially a success. Indeed, this could scarcely be expected at so early a stage, but I concur with Mr. Ricketts in thinking, that the ultimate effect of registration will be to raise the stamp revenue, an enquiry into the sufficiency of the stamp on an instrument, being one of the principal features of the system.

15. The general conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Ricketts' able report is, that the Act will be of material service hereafter, but that owing to its novelty, and the experimental nature of some of the existing rules, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of its being pronounced a complete success.

POLICE.

16. I concur in the commendation given by the Judicial Commissioner to Captain Gompertz for his efficient superintendence of the Bangalore police, and I trust that the extention of the Madras system to the district, will fulfil the expectations of those who anticipate great results from it. It is doubtful, however, whether the people of the country have any strong desire for a system, which requires a large European agency; while, as regards detectives, I believe that native states surpass our own territory. The most difficult question that the Mysore Police has to deal with is, the aggression of bands of marauders from the adjacent districts of Her Majesty's Territory, for permission to arrest whom on Mysore warrants, Madras Magistrates are obliged to apply to the Madras Government. On the other hand, Mysore

Magistrates are told to surrender criminals on their side without reference, on the simple warrant of Madras Magistrates. This anomaly has been several times brought to the notice of the Supreme Government, but no remedy has been devised.

17. There can be no question, that, in Mysore, the allocation of kandachar peons to other than strictly police duties, has been common, notwithstanding the injunctions issued to put a stop to the custom. The revenue in Mysore is collected within the year, and in the season of collections, it was common for amildars to employ a great portion of the whole body of peons on revenue duties. I do not know whether on the formation of the Madras police, the revenue peons were increased, or, if not, whether the punctual collection of the instalments has suffered; but it is calculated that, in the single district of Bangalore, the increase to the number of peons, necessitated by a strict adherence on the part of the police to their legitimate duties, will entail an additional outlay of 15,000 or 20,000 yearly.

PRISONS.

18. The Central Jail at Bangalore maintains its high reputation. It must not be concealed, however, that, from first to last, it has been enormously expensive, and that although reductions have been made in the cost per head of each prisoner, it will be a long time before the English ultimatum of making a jail pay its own expenses, is attained, if even this desirable result is ever accomplished. Still, as a guide to other jails in internal arrangement and discipline, it has been of great value, and the heavy outlay on it is therefore perhaps not to be regretted. The system of in-door labor, though theoretically sound, does not perhaps hold good in respect to convicts of the agricultural classes, whose previous habits and manipulation, have unfitted them for manufacturing operations. Dr. Henderson's supervision of the jail has certainly been a marked success. It is difficult to account for the comparative sickness last year in this building, which has seemingly every advantage, and Dr. Henderson is probably right in attributing it to a monotonous diet; but I do not think that the clothing is insufficient.

19. The jails in the Nugur division were very indifferent buildings, and that at Shimoga was notoriously unhealthy. Great improvements are however now perceptible at Chituldrooog and Chickmoogloor,

the minor stations, while a fine new jail has been built at Shimoga, on the occupation of which it is hoped that the health of the prisoners will be greatly ameliorated. The Mysore and Toomkoor jails have been well managed, particularly the former, and both have been healthy.

CONCLUSION.

20. In conclusion, it affords me great satisfaction to bring prominently to the notice of the Supreme Government, the successful efforts made by the Offg. Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Kindersley, to improve the working of all the judicial courts of the province, which have certainly attained a standard of efficiency not hitherto reached.

21. The Registrar General, Mr. Ricketts, has conducted the duties of a difficult and perhaps somewhat unpopular department, with a diligence and care, which promise the best results.

22. The other officers named by the Offg. Judicial Commissioner are entitled to commendation, for the zeal and industry shown by them in the discharge of their duties during the year.

BANGALORE,
14*th June* 1868.

(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN MYSORE

IN THE YEAR 1867.

1. THE year 1867 has been one of marked improvement in the administration of justice in Mysore. This might be inferred from the figured statements which follow; but statements of the number of cases disposed of within a given time generally fail to exhibit by numerical figures the quality of the work, and leave it uncertain whether the work has been done conscientiously, or with a special view to the return to be made at the close of the year. It is therefore necessary, in justice to the officers of the Mysore Commission, to state that the improvement, which has been observed by all classes who have had business in the courts, has been in the quality of the judicial work, in the attention paid to the merits of every case, and in the general soundness of the judgments delivered.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

2. No great alteration has been made in the powers of the several courts established in this province, except such as may have arisen from the degrees of magisterial authority conferred from time to time on the executive officers of Government. On the recommendation of Superintendents of divisions, the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd Class have been conferred on several peishcars, whose qualifications had been ascertained by examination in the Codes. The post of Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore is now held by an officer who was already invested with the powers defined in Act XV of 1862. For some months it was temporarily occupied by an officer who had not those powers, and I declined to recommend that he should be invested with them, not from any want of confidence in that officer, but because

Judicial Tribunals. Statement No. 1.

I was of opinion that the Session work more properly devolved on the Session Judge, whose head quarters were at Bangalore, and that the Act was intended to be applied in out-of-the-way districts, and not in places where a Session Judge permanently resided. If it should be necessary, as it seems probable that it may be, to give some relief to the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the large town and District of Bangalore, the Deputy Superintendent might be directed to abstain from exercising the powers under Act XV of 1862, the Session Judge taking the whole of his legitimate work in that district. The Superintendent of the division in his turn might be relieved, and with some advantage to suitors, by directing that special appeals from decisions of Deputy and Assistant Superintendents in Nundidroog Division, should be brought directly to the Judicial Commissioner, instead of the Superintendent of Nundidroog, with an additional special appeal to the Judicial Commissioner. In this manner the business would be more equally adjusted, the more important work would be done by the superior courts, and the additional special appeal would be saved.

Decrease of Crime. Statement No. 2.

3. The following abstract will show the degree in which crime has decreased in 1867.

	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
Offences reported	25,365	19,899	5,466
Persons under trial	35,006	29,098	5,908
Persons acquitted or discharged ..	18,243	16,472	1,771
Do. convicted	16,504	12,542	3,962
Do. died, escaped, &c.	58	16	42
Remaining	201	68	133

4. The decrease is doubtless chiefly owing to the more abundant harvest, and to the fall in prices. Some officers have attributed it in part to the increased efficiency of the police, and to the assistance given by the ryots in Colar in the apprehension of offenders. But it is difficult to see how these causes could have tended to diminish the number of persons brought to trial.

5. The following comparative statement shows that, while there has been a considerable decrease of crime generally, and particularly of simple theft, there has been an increase of crimes of violence, such as

robbery, murder and homicide, and of ingenious fraud, such as forgery, offences relating to the coinage, and breach of trust. Those who in the time of scarcity had separated themselves from society for purposes of plunder, and those who, under the same pressure, had learnt the more ingenious modes of preying upon their fellows, were slow to return to honest labor on the return of a good season.

CRIME.	Penal Code Sections.	1867.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder, murder with dacoity...	302-303	75			
Attempt to murder	307	12	56	32	0
Abetment of suicide...	305-306	1			
Culpable homicide	304-308	43	37	6	0
Kidnapping	363 to 369	36	21	15	0
Rape	376	21	10	11	0
Theft	379 to 381	5,417	7,663	0	2,246
Extortion...	384-386 to 389	36	28	8	0
Robbery	392-393	171			
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons.	394-397-398	14	129	56	0
Dacoity	395-397-398	129			
Preparation or assembly of dacoity	399-402	0	129	0	0
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft ...	449-450-451-454-457	154			
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at hurt.	452-458-455 460	65	240	0	21
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	465-466-467-468-469-471-473 to 477	83	36	47	0
Counterfeiting coin	231 to 238	3			
Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	4	49	9	0
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 250 to 254	51			
Criminal breach of trust... ...	406 to 409	193	163	30	0
Receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	64	73	0	9
Serious mischief by fire	435-436-438	49	23	26	0
Total.....	...	6,621	8,657	0	2,036
Other offences not included in the above	...	13,278	16,708	0	3,430
Grand Total.....	...	19,899	25,365	0	5,466

6. The convictions have been proportionately much fewer in the year under review than in the year before. But this is to be observed only in the Divisions of Ashtagram and Nundidroog; for in the Nugur Division the convictions have exceeded the acquittals, as shown by the following table :—

	Discharges and acquittals.	Convictions.
In Ashtagram	3,745	3,108
„ Nundidroog.	10,010	6,560
„ Nugur....	2,733	2,855

7. I am unable to account for the proportion of convictions to discharges and acquittals being greater both in 1866 and in 1867 in the Nugur Division than in either of the other divisions. The falling off in the convictions in Nundidroog and Ashtagram, may be partly owing to the powers of committal to the Sessions lately conferred on some of the amildars; but this would not go far to account for the result. In the Madras Report for 1866, Appendix D, the proportion of convictions is stated to be 72·7 per cent of persons summoned or apprehended. But this proportion is the result of high training of the police, under which persons are not brought to trial without a fair prospect of conviction, and great pains are taken in collecting evidence in support of prosecutions.

General Results. Statement No 3.

8 The general result of the labors of 1867 are here shewn :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Remaining at the end of 1866	78	201
Brought up during the year by arrest	5,938	11,479
„ by summons or recognizance ...	8,828	17,155
Received by transfer	5,358	11,075
Total for disposal.....	20,202	39,910
These were disposed of as follows :—		
Discharged without trial	2,716	5,359
Acquitted	4,006	11,113
Convicted	8,320	12,542
Committed or referred	1,743	4,149
Died, escaped or transferred.	3,389	6,679
	20,174	39,842
Remaining.....	28	68
	20,202	39,910

9. A comparison of three years shows a remarkable increase in the proportion of persons brought to trial and acquitted to those discharged without trial.

	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.
In 1865.	8,608	4,853
In 1866.	9,642	8,601
In 1867.	5,359	11,113

This appears to show that an increasing number of persons are needlessly brought to trial, and that subordinate officers have erred very frequently in apprehending and in committing for trial persons who cannot be proved guilty.

10. It appears that about one per cent of the population of the province have been brought before the criminal courts.

11. The following table shows the proportion in which the number of cases has been disposed of by the different courts.

By	Cases.	Persons.
Peishcars	3,749	7,456
Amildars	7,605	14,545
Sur-Ameens	500	731
Town Magistrates	445	636
Assistant Superintendents	2,143	4,255
Deputy Superintendents	387	760
Superintendents	195	612
Judicial Commissioner	18	19
Total.....	15,042	29,014

12. The average number of days during which each case lasted was 10·75, as against 9 in 1866.

13. The number of witnesses who attended was 43,836, as against 74,047 in 1866.

14. The percentage of acquittals and convictions is shown in the following abstract statement.

		No. of Persons	Percentage	Total. No. of Persons.	Total. Percentage.
Convicted ...	Ashtagram.	3,108	45·39	12,542	43·23
	Nundidroog.	6,560	39·59		
	Nugur	2,855	51·17		
	Judicial Commissioner on reference	19	100·		
Acquitted ...	Ashtagram.	3,028	44·23	11,113	38·30
	Nundidroog	5,600	33·80		
	Nugur	2,485	44·53		
	Judicial Commissioner ...	0	0		
Discharged before trial.	Ashtagram.	710	10·38	5,359	18·47
	Nundidroog	4,109	26·61		
	Nugur	240	4·30		
	Judicial Commissioner ...	0	0		
				29,014	100·

15. The following tables exhibit the punishments inflicted during the year. Seventeen sentences of death were confirmed, the sentence being commuted in two cases. There is a marked diminution in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than two years, which is 238 as compared with 527 of 1866. The number of persons flogged has also decreased from 969 to 541. Transportation has been more frequently resorted to, as a punishment which has peculiar terrors for the inhabitants of an inland province.

Punishments. Statement No. 4.

I. Nature of Punishments.

Fined.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Ordered to find security.	Imprisoned and fined.	Imprisoned and flogged.	Death.	Penal servitude.	Transportation.	Sentenced to solitary confinement in addition to imprisonment.	Forfeiture of property.
7,870	2,691	492	103	1,320	49	17	0	40	0	0

II. Detail of Sentences of Fine.

Not exceeding 5 Rs.	Do. 50 Rs.	Do. 200 Rs.	Do. 1,000 Rs.	Exceeding 1,000 Rs.	Total.	Total amount of fines.			Amount realized.			Amount paid to injured parties.		
7,188	1,867	95	36	4	9,190	73,244	14	6	39,541	11	1	3,116	2	9

III. Detail of Sentences of Imprisonment.

Not exceeding 15 days.		Not exceeding 6 months.		Not exceeding 2 years.		Not exceeding 7 years.		Exceeding 7 years.		Total.	
Rigorous	Simple.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.
965	968	1,220	191	432	6	214	3	21	0	2,852	1,168

Appeals. Statement No. 5.

16. The number of persons who have appealed against criminal sentences in 1867 has increased to 796 as compared with 566 of the previous year. The increase has been chiefly in appeals to the officiating Judicial Commissioner, and may be attributed to the more general knowledge of the right of appeal, and to increased facilities afforded by officers in charge of jails, and by pleaders, to prisoners who wished to appeal. But the number of sentences reversed or modified amounts only to 162, against 166 in the previous year.

17. Of 6,700 appealable cases, 479 were appealed, being 7·15 per cent. There were only 5 cases pending at the close of the year, and

the date of the oldest appeal was the 21st of November 1867. The average duration of appeals was 27 days.

Miscellaneous Cases.

18. The number of miscellaneous cases during the year, although less than in 1866, is still so large as to leave the impression that most of them must be of a very trifling character, and that a great deal of irregular and unnecessary business is done. If each court were to do its own work, closely following the codes, and avoiding unnecessary references, a great deal of this labor would probably be saved, for the number of miscellaneous cases is still $8\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of persons brought before the courts.

	1867.	1866.
Remaining on the 31st Dec.	1,001	965
Received during the year...	3,00,713	3,39,278
Total.....	3,01,714	3,40,243
Disposed of during the year	3,00,477	3,38,179
Transferred...	561	1,063
Remaining at the end of the year.	676	1,001
Total.. ..	3,01,714	3,40,243

European British Subjects.

19. Sixty-five European British subjects were brought up before the Magistrates; and most of them before the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore.

Of these there were Discharged	46
Committed for trial	4
Transferred	1
Fined	12
Imprisoned not more than one month ..	2
	65

In explanation of the large proportion discharged, the Cantonment Magistrate reports that most of them were taken up for incapable drunkenness, and discharged with a warning when recovered.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

20. If the value in litigation may be taken as a fair measure of the wealth of the people, it may be concluded that the people of Mysore have nearly recovered from the effects of the scarcity of 1866; for, while the number of suits has risen from 12,342 to 13,455, the value in dispute has risen from Rs.16,61,321—14—4 to Rs.20,58,739—14—$1\frac{1}{2}$, against Rs. 19,85,431—3—$11\frac{1}{2}$ in 1865.

21. It will be seen in Statement No. 6 that, while the net increase in the number of suits has been 1,113, as compared with the previous year, the increase in suits on written promises for sums certain has been from 5,322 to 6,340, or 1,018. The increased use of writing as a security for payment of money may perhaps be accepted as evidence of progress. There has been a decrease of suits for money not so secured.

Classification of Suits. Statement No. 6.

22. The following statement affords a comparison between the litigation of 1866 and 1867 in respect of the description of suits

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.		1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Money due	On written promise for sum certain	5,322	6,340	1 018	0
	On unwritten promise „	993	966	0	27
	On account stated	630	652	22	0
	Money paid or received	621	362	0	259
	For goods sold and delivered	3,389	3,030	0	359
	For breaches of contract not included in above	250	647	397	0
Suits for rent		250	232	0	18
„ for recovery of personal property or value thereof		299	588	289	0
„ for injuries to person		9	0	0	9
„ for injuries to property		471	83	0	388
„ for defamation		13	5	0	8
„ for other injuries not included in above ...		189	15	0	174
„ to compel specific performance of contracts.		28	39	11	0
„ to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident ...		0	2	2	0
„ to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction		0	9	9	0
„ to settle partnership and other accounts ...		40	31	0	9
„ connected with religion and caste... ...		1	2	1	0
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments		0	4	4	0
„ relating to marriage, dower and divorce ...		4	4	0	0
„ to establish or dispute adoption		7	5	0	2
„ regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics		0	1	1	0
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.		0	124	124	0
Claims to inheritance	Under Hindoo Law	7	66	59	0
	„ Mahomedan Law ...	3	8	5	0

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	4	4	0	0
„ relating to the revenue	1	0	0	1
„ relating to mortgage of immovable property	16	35	19	0
„ in right of pre-emption	17	1	0	16
„ to resume or assess rent free lands. ...	1	7	6	0
„ regarding the arrears of assessment ...	65	0	0	65
„ regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	1	9	8	0
„ for partition of immovable property ...	23	6	0	17
„ regarding boundaries	1	0	0	1
„ for or relating to real property not included in the above	140	178	38	0
„ connected with other classes not specified in the above, and as per classified list which was hitherto in force	183	0	0	183
Total.....	*12,978	13,455	477	0

*Including 636 cases received by transfer.

23. The increase of litigation is attributed to various causes; but it appears to be nothing more than the return after the famine to the ordinary state of affairs.

Value of Suits. Statement No. 7.

24. The value of suits instituted in 1867 was Rs. 20,58,739—14—1½, and the value disposed of was Rs. 22,69,350—1—8½, which was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Small Cause Court at Bangalore... ...	2,00,138	13	0½
„ Ashtagram Division	10,44,538	9	6
„ Nundidroog. „	6,36,902	7	11
„ Nugur „	3,87,770	3	3
Total disposed of in 1867.....	22,69,350	1	8½
The value disposed of in 1866.	13,95,023	13	6
Shewing an increase in value of	8,74,326	4	2½
The value of each suit instituted	153	0	2
„ disposed of	165	5	1

25. Of the suits disposed of, the number of those

not exceeding	5	Rs. in value was ..	2,285
„	20	„	4,020
„	100	„	5,021
„	500	„	1,975
„	5,000	„ . ..	397
„	1,00,000	„	26
Exceeding	1,00,000	„	3
			13,727

The largest suits have been instituted at Mysore.

General Results. Statement No. 8.

26. The general result of the trial of the civil suits is shewn in the following statement.

Arrears of suits from 1866			444
Instituted during 1867...			13,455
Received by transfer or remand			693
Total for disposal.....			14,592
These suits were disposed of in the following manner:—			
Withdrawn and struck off		4,420	
Transferred		526	
			4,946
Decreed without contest. Exparte		2,308	
Do. By confession		2,990	
Do. By compromise & consent.		727	
Do. By arbitration... ...		9	
			6,034
Contested and decreed for plaintiff in whole...		1,755	
Do. do. in part ...		1,093	
Do. do. for defendant		425	
			3,273
Total disposed of.....			14,253
Pending at the close of the year... ...			39
			14,592

27. There was a reduction of arrears to the extent of 105 suits. The average duration of each suit was 30·43 days. The date of the oldest suit pending was the 13th July 1867 in the Nundidroog and Nugur Divisions, the 2nd August 1867 in Ashtagram, and the 20th September 1867 in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

28. The percentage of suits decided by the courts, and of work done is shewn in the following statements.

Percentage of work done by	1867		1866.	
	Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.
Peishcars	374	2·72	0	0
Amildars	5,766	42·01	5,845	45·09
Sur-Cauzy of Mysore	325	2·37	277	2·10
Assistant Superintendents	688	5·01	547	4·20
Deputy Superintendents	117	0·86	81	0·61
Bangalore Court of Small Causes ...	6,457	47·03	6,244	48·00
	13,727	100·	12,994	100·

	Percentage of cases decided		
	In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.	Non-suited or otherwise disposed of.
Small Cause Court	88·97	3·35	7·68
Ashtagram Division	70·47	4·10	25·43
Nundidroog „	71·82	4·31	23·87
Nugur „	84·28	3·43	12·29
Total . ..	64·71	3·10	32·19

29. The small proportion of suits decided by the Deputy Superintendents is to be regretted, because it is better that original suits should be correctly determined, than that the mistakes of inexperienced officers should be corrected on appeal. It has been said that Deputy Superintendents have more important duties than to settle a dispute between A. and B. This assumes that the effect of the decision would be limited to A. and B. But, if it would operate as a guide to a number of persons who never come to court; if the value of property throughout the district would be secured and raised by a course of correct decisions; and if the reputation of the British Government in a great degree depends on the administration of justice, Deputy Superintendents have few more important duties.

30. The increased proportion of decisions in favor of plaintiffs is attributed to the checks imposed upon false suits by the Acts relating to registration, stamps duties, and the limitation of suits. I see no reason to suppose that less attention has been given to defences than in

previous years. On the contrary, I have observed increased care in the investigation of civil cases generally.

31. In 1866 there were 2,092 civil appeals, and in 1867 there were only 1193, shewing a decrease of 899 appeals. The diminution has been chiefly in the Divisions of Ashtagram and Nundidroog, while in the Judicial Commissioner's Court there has been an increase of 3 appeals.

Appeals. Statement No. 9.

The general decrease is doubtless attributable in a great measure to the improvement in the disposal of original suits. The adoption of the procedure by oral hearing of the parties, or their pleaders, has doubtless tended to discourage vexatious appeals. But the main cause of the diminution of appeals is to be found in the New Stamp Act, since the introduction of which, the decrease has been very marked.

32. The reduction of appeals is also partly due to the abolition of the appeal from the Assistant to the Deputy Superintendent, the appeal from the Assistant now lying to the Superintendent Additional special appeals have been limited to claims affecting immovable property, or for movable property not less than Rs. 100 in value

Perhaps it would be wrong to congratulate ourselves very much, when we find that of 2,521 appealable cases, 1193 or 47·33 per cent were appealed.

33. The following table shews that the arrears of appeals have been reduced from 89 to 38, and this is probably quite as low as the balance can be reduced without injustice to the parties. Indeed I have seen an order in writing in which the approaching close of the year was mentioned as one of the reasons for refusing an adjournment.

Cases remaining on the file at the end of 1866.		89
Instituted during the year 1867.		1,193
Total for disposal.....		1,282
Withdrawn, transferred or struck off	291	
Decided on trial for appellant in whole. ...	246	
" for do. in part... ...	90	
" in favor of respondents ...	479	
Remanded	138	
		1,244
Balance remaining.....		38
		1,282

34. The proportion in which the appeals were disposed of by the different courts is shewn in the margin.

	No. of Cases.	Percentage.
By Assistant Superintendents ...	311	27·5
By Deputy Superintendents... ...	300	26·5
By Superintendents	324	28·6
By Judicial Commissioner	196	17·4
	1,131	100·

The average duration of each appeal was 44 days as compared with 54 of the previous year; and the date of the oldest appeal remaining on the file at the close of the year was the 17th August 1867.

35. The number of applications for the execution of decrees has increased from 7,362 to 8,190. In 874 cases real property was attached, and in 385 it was sold. There were 145 cases of imprisonment in execution, as compared with 113 in the previous year.

Execution. Statement No. 10.

36. The following table shews a slight reduction in the miscellaneous cases received during the year, except in the Division of Ashtagram, in which there has been a small increase. But the number was still over 178 thousand cases; and, if these cases are really civil proceedings, their number is out of all proportion to the 13,455 suits filed.

Miscellaneous Cases.

37. The numbers of miscellaneous cases both in the criminal and in the civil courts are swelled to such extravagant figures, probably by entering as cases a variety of documents which, though relating to cases on the file, are not really so many separate cases for determination; by allowing a number of irregular applications; and by referring a great number of matters from one court to another.

38. The following is a statement of miscellaneous cases received and disposed of.

	Small Cause Court.		Ashtagram.		Nundidroog.		Nugur.		Judicial Commissioner.		Total.	
	1866	1867	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Remaining on 31st December.	25	6	329	16	539	229	201	132	11	28	1,105	411
Received during the year	106	0	53,315	56,691	79,741	73,278	49,585	47,845	1,339	738	1,84,086	1,78,552
Total.....	131	6	53,644	56,707	80,280	73,507	49,786	47,977	1,350	766	1,85,191	1,78,963
Disposed of during the year...	125	6	53,445	56,487	78,027	71,592	49,654	47,810	1,322	758	1,82,573	1,76,653
Transferred	0	0	183	2	2,024	1,616	0	2	0	0	2,207	1,620
Total...	125	6	53,628	56,489	80,051	73,208	49,654	47812	1,322	758	1,84,780	1,78,273
Remaining on 31st December.	6	0	16	218	229	299	132	165	28	8	411	690

Juries and Assessors. Statement No. 11.

39. There has been no trial by jury; but 229 criminal cases have been tried with the aid of assessors, and in 13 of these the judge differed in opinion from the assessors.

Seven civil cases, involving questions of account, were disposed of with the aid of a punchayet.

Oral hearing.

40. The most important alteration which has been lately made in the civil procedure in Mysore, has been the strict enforcement from the commencement of 1867 of these two rules; 1st, that no decree should ever be passed on appeal without giving the parties an opportunity of appearing on an appointed day; 2nd, that the decision should invariably be written by the judge. Formerly, parties to appeals were sometimes heard and sometimes not. The courts were not generally built so as to be very accessible; no great regularity was observed in hearing appeals on fixed days; and it was the interest of the subordinate officials to discourage the personal attendance of suitors; while pleaders were admitted only by permission of the judges. The demoralizing effect of a system which placed it in the power of subordinate officials to make representations behind the backs of the parties, need not be fully described. It became the practice in several of the superior

courts for the facts of a case to be stated by a subordinate public servant, and occasionally I have found the decision written by such a person, and only signed by the judge.

41. There are still a few officials in Mysore who believe that such a procedure was peculiarly adapted to the wants of the people; and that the system of oral hearing, which has been followed throughout the British empire, is unsuited to them. Now I will venture to say, that one of the peculiar characteristics of the Dravidian races of Southern India is their great anxiety to be heard. It has often been observed, that they will be content with almost any decision, if the judge will listen attentively to their story; and I have repeatedly seen such people almost disappointed by a judgment given in their favor without hearing their explanations A remarkably talkative people, to whom litigation is a pastime, they dislike having their affairs settled behind their backs, and the poorer classes have a horror of the intervention of subordinate officers.

Pleaders.

42. But the objections of the officials have been chiefly directed against the class of pleaders; and for the introduction of the present class of pleaders, I am solely responsible. It is therefore impossible for me not to write a few words on the subject.

If it be admitted that judgment ought not to be passed against any party without giving him an opportunity of being heard, it follows that those who are prevented by distance, by sickness, or by accident, from attending in person should be permitted to employ an agent. Again, it is quite impossible to prevent the laws of any country, which has made any progress in civilization, from becoming too complicated to be fully understood by uneducated persons. Further progress leads to further complications, until the law becomes a special study. Now it is impossible to ride through the bazars of Bangalore and Mysore, and to believe that the complex transactions of the trade there carried on can be regulated by laws so simple as to be generally understood by the people. There are probably not 1,000 natives of Mysore, who could understand the proposed Law of Contracts.

43. In these circumstances a class of trained legal practitioners becomes a necessity, and it is an immense boon to the people to give them the option of employing such persons. Every civilized country in

the world has found it necessary to support such a class ; and the only question remaining is whether it is not better to give them a recognized status, and to subject them to control under certain rules, than to discredit and degrade them. When there was no recognized class of pleaders, the courts at Bangalore were infested with agents, some of whom were of the lowest character, and over whom one had no control.

44. The chief objections made to the present class of pleaders are, that they take up the time of the courts, and that they raise questions which their clients would not have raised.

Judicial investigations, if properly conducted, necessarily occupy a considerable quantity of time ; but the present report shews that the attention which judicial officers have given to their duty, has not occasioned any great delay in the administration of justice.

45. If the pleaders raise questions, which their clients in their ignorance would have overlooked, I cannot see that justice would be promoted by reverting to ignorance. If the contention be sound, surely it ought to be admitted, though the suitor did not know how to advance it ; and if it be unsound, the judge should disregard it.

46. It has been suggested that pleaders should be restricted to questions of law, and not be heard upon questions of fact. But if it be important that the facts of a case should be correctly ascertained, I do not see what would be gained by dispensing with the skill of a pleader in examining witnesses, and in commenting on the evidence. Nor would it be easy to apply the rule to questions of mixed law and fact.

47. In making rules for the regulation of pleaders in Mysore, we did little more than follow the course adopted by Mr. John Strachey in the Central Provinces, and I am not aware that his proceedings were considered unsuited to the wants of the people of what was then a very backward part of India.

48. Finally, I would remark upon the great reduction in the number of appeals in the first year of the introduction of pleaders. Other causes have greatly contributed to this result, but it is not to be doubted that the fuller investigation of civil suits, which pleaders have secured for their clients, has tended to supersede the necessity of repeated appeals. The expense thus saved to the suitors ought to be set off

against the expense of employing a pleader. But I doubt whether more money is now paid to pleaders than was formerly paid into the offices for the good will of the subordinates. That the class, whom it is now useless to propitiate, should regret the change, is natu al

49. Many short-comings have been observed during the year in the administration of justice, both in my own court and in those subordinate to it. The non-regulation system may be unfavorable to the development of law, and of individual rights. But, while it must be admitted that much more progress might have been made, and that more pains might have been taken, it should be observed that many persons have noticed a very great improvement in this respect in the year under review; and it is obvious that this improvement could not have been so generally effected without the earnest co-operation of the great majority of the judicial officers of the Commission.

50. Major C. Elliot, C. B., has again been conspicuous for his discretion, learning, and method. Major Pearse, has been very industrious; but his frequent absence from Bangalore has been found inconvenient to the suitors. Captain Hay has, by his care and industry, in a great measure, made up for his want of experience as a judge, and that he has gained the confidence of the people is apparent from the infrequency of appeals from his decisions.

51. The Deputy and Assistant Superintendents also have labored well, and have cheerfully borne the additional labor which I have imposed. Probably Captain Hill and Captain Benson have devoted themselves more than others to judicial work; but all have done well. Messrs. Ricketts and Vencatavurdiengar have well maintained the character of the Court of Small Causes, of which the detailed report is appended. I need not add my testimony to the established reputation of Major Puckle; and I could not, without tediousness, acknowledge the services of all who have assisted in the administration of justice.

52. I could not have discharged the more important duties of my office without the intelligent and faithful assistance of my Sheristadar, Mr. Thumboo Chetty, in ministerial duties.

MYSORE JUDL. COMR.'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 15*th May* 1868.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE 1st JUDGE OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
Dated Bangalore 18th January 1868.

From

L. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
1st Judge, Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

To

C. B. SAUNDERS, ESQ., C. B.
Judicial Commissioner in Mysore.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the calendar year 1867, being the fifth year of its institution.

2. It devolves upon me singly to submit this report, as Mr. S. Vencatavuradiengar, the 2nd Judge of the Court, is absent on privilege leave.

3. It will be observed by a reference to table No. 1, also given below in an abstracted form, that the total number of cases instituted during the year was 6,423, against 6,255 in the year 1866; and that the amount litigated was Rs. 1,95,037, against Rs. 1,87,720 in 1866. Thus shewing an increase of 168 cases, and of Rs. 7,316 in the amount litigated, for the year under report.

Year.	English suits filed in the year.	Cantonment native suits filed in the year.	Pettah native suits filed in the year.	Total suits filed in the year.	Total amount litigated in the year.				Average amount litigated monthly.			Average amount litigated in each suit.			Average number of suits filed monthly.
1867	611	2,836	2,976	6,423	1,95,037	1	9	½	16,253	1	5	30	5	10	535¼
1866	706	3,177	2,372	6,255	1,87,720	8	7	½	15,643	4	8	30	0	2	521¼
Increase.	0	0	604	168	7,316	9	2		609	12	9	0	5	8	14
Decrease.	95	341	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. From the above abstract, it will further be seen that the average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 30—5—10, against Rs. 30—0—2 in 1866. In 1865, the average was Rs. 29—5—7. In 1864, Rs. 31—8—4, and in 1863 Rs. 21—0—4.

5. There has been a decrease of 95 English, and 341 Cantonment native suits; but this deficiency has been compensated for, by a more than corresponding increase of pettah native suits, viz., 604, thereby making the total number of the latter, 140 more than the Cantonment native cases, and fulfilling the expectation expressed last year, that "the number of pettah suits will not fall far, if at all short of Cantonment suits." I think, after making allowance for the past season of famine, as still slightly restricting the court's operations; that it may almost be assumed that the court, with its limited area of jurisdiction, has now nearly reached that limit beyond which no striking increase in the yearly number of suits filed will hereafter be apparent, though doubtless it will continue to keep pace with the growing prosperity of the Cantonment and pettah; and probably the suits for larger value will increase.

6. Tables Nos. 2 and 3 shew that, 3,390 cases, out of 6,423, were for sums of money under 10 Rs.,

whilst the fees realized were but				...		Rs.	2,465	13	6
1,123	do.	do.	do.	...	20	„	2,362	0	9
1,073	do.	do.	do.	...	50	„	4,936	7	8
5,586	do.	do.	realized in fees Rs				9,764	5	11

Thus shewing that the vast majority of suits were for sums of money under 50 Rs., whilst the commission and fees realized on the remaining 837 cases (making up the total of 6,423 suits) of the value of from 50 to 1,000 Rs. is not far from double the commission realized on the 5,586 suits under 50 Rs.

Commission and fees on 5,586 cases for sums under 50 Rs. were Rs.	9,764	5	11
Do. do. on 837 do. do. 1,000 do..	17,122	13	6
Total cases 6,423 and Rs.	26,887	3	5

N. B.—The 41 cases from 500 to 1,000 Rs., realized in commission and fees Rs. 3,180—8—0. The above calls for the oft repeated

remark that the court, although freely resorted to in petty claims and at a very trifling cost, is financially speaking much more benefitted by the larger claims, of which there were 31 more in 1867, than 1866.

7. Table No. 3 shews that,

3,390	cases under	10	Rs. were entertained at an average cost to suitors of Rs.	...	...	0	11	4
1,123	„	20	„	...	...	2	0	7
1,073	„	50	„	...	...	4	11	1½
440	„	100	„	...	...	10	2	1
235	„	200	„	...	...	19	3	8
60	„	300	„	...	...	31	15	9
39	„	400	„	...	...	44	14	4
22	„	500	„	...	...	58	9	0
16	„	600	„	..	..	67	7	3
10	„	700	„	...	...	74	10	1
5	„	800	„	...	...	82	14	7
5	„	900	„	...	...	89	12	6
5	„	1,000	„	...	...	98	4	9
6,423	cases were entertained at an average cost, each suit, of Rs.					4	2	11

This average of Rs. 4—2—11, and which includes all the costs of a suit, is slightly in advance, viz., by Rs. 0—1—10 of a similar average for 1866; though if the averages of the past five years be referred to it is about the same.

8. Table No. 4 exhibits a total number of 6,457 cases (being made up of 193 cases brought over from 1866, and 6264 cases out of 6,423, instituted in 1867), brought on for hearing, and finally disposed of during the year; as follows:—

In 3,468	cases	there were judgments for plaintiff.
„ 131	„	„ „ defendant
„ 540	„	were struck out for default, want of jurisdiction, &c.
„ 310	„	were non-suited.
„ 2,008	„	were compromised.
6,457		

From which analysis, the following percentages are arrived at, and compared with the previous year.

YEAR.	1	2	3		4	5	6	
	Percentage of cases tried on their merits.	Do. do. of cases compromised.	Do. do. of cases struck out.	Total of Columns 1 2, and 3.	Percentage of cases tried on their merits in favor of Plaintiffs.	Do. do. do. in favor of Defendants.	Do. do. Non-suited.	Total of Columns 4, 5 and 6.
1867	60·54	31·09	8·37	100·00	88·97	3·35	7·68	100·00
1866	59·21	31·36	9·43	100·00	87·42	2·62	9·96	100·00
Increase...	1·33	0	0	0	1·55	0·73	0	0
Decrease...	0	0·27	1 06	0	0	0	2·28	0

By this it will be seen that there has been an increase of 1·33, in 1867, in the number of suits tried on their merits, while a corresponding decrease has taken place in the percentage of cases compromised and struck out taken together. The decrease is greater, it will be observed, in struck out, than in compromised cases; but many cases struck off for default are in reality compromised cases.

The decrease in the per centage of non-suits serves, I think, to shew that more care is taken by plaintiffs in the proper preparation of their cases; and with the low average of 2·62 in favor of defendants, and the high average of 87·42 in favor of plaintiffs in 1866, to go upon, it will be observed that the decrease of non-suited cases, and consequently increase in the number of judgments passed, has resulted rather in swelling the average of judgments in favor of plaintiffs than that of defendants. That out of 6,457 suits tried and decided during the year, no less than 2,008, excluding 540 struck out cases (many of which are compromised cases) should have been compromised, whilst there were 3,468 judgments in favor of plaintiffs, and only 131 judgments in favor of defendants, speaks well, I think, of the *bonâ fide* nature of the court's litigation. As regards this point, it has been argued that respectable natives do not like to appear in a Small Cause Court to defend petty claims however unjust they may be, and so judgments are passed against them exparte; but in this view of the case, it is easy to imagine how unjust claims, by the lower orders against their superiors, would

have inordinately multiplied during the five years the court has been in existence. Last year 2,122 cases were decided exparte. If even a tithe of this number were of the objectionable nature above supposed, encouraged by their own success, and their bad example being followed by others, the number of such cases, and consequently the total number of suits filed in the year under report, would, doubtless, have greatly increased; but, as shewn in para 3 of this report, the total number of cases has increased only by 168, such increase being only from the pettah, where the court's operations had not previously been brought into full play—whilst in the Cantonment there has been an actual decrease in the number of suits filed. Besides it is to be considered that if such a state of things had existence, natives in self defence would ultimately have to appear either in person or instruct pleaders to defend them in their absence, so that eventually such cases would break down, with a consequent proportionate increase in the number of judgments passed in favor of defendants; but it is remarkable that judgments against defendants are decreasing, whilst those in favor of plaintiffs are increasing, shewing, if anything, I venture to state, that the moral atmosphere of the court is improving. In 1863 the percentage of judgments for defendant was 5·68, in 1864—3·31, in 1865—4·26, in 1866—2·62, and in 1867—3·35. Similar percentages of judgments for plaintiffs in the same order of years, give 75·23, 84·37, 87·06, 87·42 and 88·97.

Further, I am of opinion that it is the more wealthy portion of the native community that mostly resort to the court. Many native plaintiffs file as many as 20 suits at a time, and all to be heard on the same date. As a rule 6 to 8 of such cases are reported as compromised, in some 4 or 5 cases, though the defendants are present and admit, yet the plaintiff desires a judgment against them, as not trusting in their promise to pay: a single case or two may be contested, and the rest tried exparte, the defendants either not choosing to come to a settlement with the plaintiff out of court, or having tried to do so, failed. In fact the great majority of suits whether exparte or not are filed by the rich against the poor, and not by the poor against the rich. As bearing upon this point, I would take the liberty of transferring to this report, para 22 of the report of this court for 1865*

* See Extract given at end of this report.

9. Table No. 4 further exhibits that in 368 cases, the parties

appeared by pleaders, being less by 46 than the number of cases in which pleaders appeared in 1866, and in the remaining 6,089 cases, the parties either appeared in person, or were absent. Also that 9 cases were referred to and decided by arbitration.

10. Table No. 12 shews that the total amount litigated in the 3,909 cases tried on their merits was as follows :—

Amount allowed.	Rs.	1,06,957	7	8
Do. disallowed	,,	10,109	14	0
Do. litigated in cases non-suited ...	,,	14,179	11	5
Total Rupees.....		1,31,247	1	1
Amount litigated in the 2,008 compromised cases	Rs.	58,763	15	5½
Do. 540 struck out... ...	,,	10,127	12	6
Do. 159 undecided	,,	7,518	0	6½
Total Rupees.....		2,07,656	13	7
In suits instituted in 1867 ...	Rs.	1,95,037	1	9½
Do. 193 suits brought over from last year	,,	12,619	11	9½
Total Rupees.....		2,07,656	13	7

From the foregoing statement the following percentages are arrived at, and compared with the previous year.

Year.	1	2	3	4	5	Total of Columns 1 to 5 inclusive.
	Percentage of amount allowed.	Percentage of amount disallowed.	Percentage in cases non-suited.	Percentage in cases compromised.	Percentage in cases struck out	
1867.....	53·44	5·04	7·08	29·36	5·08	100·00
1866.....	52·58	3·38	6·13	31·45	6·46	100·00
Increase.	·86	1·66	·95	0	0	0
Decrease.	0	0	0	2·09	1·38	0

There being a decrease in the percentage of *cases* struck out and compromised (see para 8,) the present table shews that there has likewise been a decrease in the *amount* involved in such cases, but on the same principle the decrease in the number of cases non-

suited should have been met by a somewhat corresponding decrease in the amount involved in such cases. There is however an increase instead, and is to be accounted for by the fact that non-suited cases this year involved larger amounts than in the year previous. The percentage of amount allowed and disallowed generally follows the same percentage as is given in para 8, of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs and defendants respectively; though the two tables cannot be taken as a sure guide in this respect, as some part of a claim may be disallowed, even when the judgment is in favor of plaintiff.

11. Table No. 6 shews that, of all the cases brought on for hearing (viz., 6482) during the year under report, but 25 remained undecided at the end of the year. In 22 cases the summons had not been served on the defendants, 2 cases were referred to arbitration, and 1 case was postponed by order of the court. 134 cases had not been brought on for hearing, being those filed during the last few days of the year, as also some few up-country cases in which a longer period for the return of the summonses, according to the distance of the place from Bangalore, is allowed. The 134 cases were not therefore triable in 1867, but in 1868; and a balance of but 25 undecided cases out of a total number of 6,482 is a more favorable result than the court has as yet ever arrived at.

12. Table No. 6 also shews that there were 12 motions for new trials made during the year, of which—

In	5	cases	the applications were refused.
„	3	„	the judgments were reversed.
„	2	„	the judgments were modified and
„	2	„	were not heard by default of the applicant.
Total	12	Cases.	

13. Of the amount awarded by the court, viz., Rs 1,06,957—7—8, table No. 8 shews that the sum of Rs. 42,114—6—2 was recovered through the court. This amount together with Rs. 962—8—2, being the balance of the previous year was, with the exception of Rs. 1,346—7—2, duly paid over to the proper parties within the year.

The result in this respect for the two years is given in the following table:—

YEAR.	Amount allowed in suits where final judgments were passed.	Amount recovered through the Court.	Percentage of amount recovered as compared with amount allowed.
1867.....	1,06,957 7 8	42,114 6 2	39·49
1866.....	95,524 12 0	37,772 2 8	39·73
Increase...	11,432 11 8	4,342 3 6	0
Decrease...	0 0 0	0 0 0	·24

The amount above shewn as recovered through the court represents movable property alone ; when execution is desired against immovable property, the parties have to apply to the district courts.

14. Final judgments were passed in 3,599 cases, and in execution thereof, as well as of those that remained unexecuted at the commencement of the year. There were issued on the application of the parties (vide table No. 7).

1074	Warrants against goods,	against	911	in 1866.
1027	„ „ the body	„	871	„
21	„ to give possession	„	18	„
0	„ against witnesses	„	1	„
121	„ remained unexecuted from 1866.			
2,243	Out of this number of 2,243 warrants,—			
709	were executed by levy and possession.			
56	were partially executed by levy.			
224	were executed by seizure of goods.			
118	„ by arrest.			
200	were compromised and withdrawn.			
733	were returned unserved.			
40	with Military Assistant.			
163	remained in the hands of the bailiffs at the close of the year.			
2243	Total.			

The percentage of warrants returned unserved, viz., 32·23, is less than that of 1866, by 4·04. This although more favorable than last year, is still not quite as satisfactory as I could wish.

I may here refer to the high rate of diet money allowed to civil prisoners incarcerated by process from this court, viz., 6 annas per diem for Europeans and East Indians, and 3 annas for natives. The rates were adopted during the season of scarcity last year, and have not since been reduced. I would recommend as prices are now lowering that if possible the old scale of 4 annas per day for Europeans and East Indians, and 2 annas for natives be again resorted to.

The number of warrants in the hands of the bailiffs at the close of the year are more by 4·6 per cent than last year; but many of these have been returned to the court on its opening this month.

In 1867	11·04
„ 1866	6·44
Increase	4·60

In the 118 cases of commitments, which included 123 persons, there were 127 releases issued (including that of 5 prisoners remaining in custody from 1866,) thus leaving but 1 prisoner in custody at the end of 1867.

15. Table No. 5 exhibits the nature of the causes brought on for hearing during the year under report.

The following is an epitome of the same, compared with 1866.

Year.	Cloths sold and delivered.	Other goods do.	Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Wages.	Work and labor.	Work, labor and materials.	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money had and received.	Account stated.	Use, occupation and rent.	On Judgment.	Guarantee.	Partnership balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover and detinue.	Case and damage.	Tort.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevin.	Interpleader.	Recovery of small tenements.	Ejectment.	Against Executors.	Covenant.	Total.
1867	1039	1992	669	120	36	25	272	1455	17	64	216	25	87	13	68	157	71	2	3	0	0	26	82	0	18	0	6457
1866	1206	1861	1033	153	19	19	296	878	18	15	186	37	80	11	60	133	43	0	0	0	0	28	64	0	14	0	6244
Increase.	0	131	0	0	17	6	0	577	0	49	30	0	7	2	8	24	28	2	3	0	0	0	18	0	4	0	213
Decrease.	257	0	364	33	0	0	24	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

The chief increase in 1867 has been in the items "other goods sold and delivered," and "money lent"; and the decrease in "cloths sold and delivered," and "Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes." Most of the claims for money lent were on bonds. Interpleader suits brought to contest the ownership of goods seized in execution have decreased by 2, although the number of seizures were more this year than last, shewing that care and discrimination have been exercised in the seizure of goods, and that the practice of the court is not favorable to the setting up of false claims to goods seized in execution.

In 1867,	there were	26	interpleader	suits in	224 seizure of goods.
„ 1866,	„	28	„	in 197	„
Increase	„			27	„
Decrease	„	2	„	„	„

Of the 26 interpleader claims of this year, 16 were allowed, 8 disallowed, and 2 compromised.

16. Table No. 11 shews that the sum of Rs. 134—3—9 was levied in fines in 1867, against Rs. 12—12—0 in 1866; and Rs. 967—5—2 as stamp penalty, against Rs. 865—3—0 in 1866.

17. Table No. 9 and its abstract below, exhibits the expenditure of the court.

YEAR.	Salary of the two Judges.			Salary of Establishment			Contingencies and office rent.			Total.		
1867 ...	17,028	9	1	12,828	0	0	2,014	12	5	31,871	5	6
1866 ...	19,200	0	0	12,453	0	0	2,037	2	5	33,690	2	5
Increase ...	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease...	2,171	6	11	0	0	0	22	6	0	1,818	12	11

The total expenditure being Rs. 31,871—5—6, or Rs. 1,818—12—11 less than that of the year previous. The decrease in the salaries of the judges is owing to the present 2nd Judge having drawn only 400 Rs. a month, whilst the salary of his predecessor was 600 Rs.

18. The gross and net commission, and fees, or income of the court (see table No. 11,) is shewn in the following statement together with a comparison of the same for the year 1866.

YEAR.	Commission and fees.			Second summons, new trial, and adjournment fees.			Sub-poena fees.			Fees for warrants, attachment, &c.			Fees for serving the processes of other courts.			Fees for processes of the late Moonsiffs' Courts.			Total.			Deduct half costs.			Costs remitted.			Net amount carried to credit of Government.		
1867.....	26,887	3	5	330	6	0	1,821	5	0	1,169	7	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	30,281	5	5	3,967	14	0	0	0	0	26,313	7	5
1866.....	25,446	14	9	386	6	0	1,876	1	6	899	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	28,682	6	3	4,002	15	8	0	0	0	24,679	6	7
Increase.	1,440	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,598	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,634	0	10
Decrease.	0	0	0	56	0	0	54	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

It will be seen that the net amount carried to the credit of Government, exceeds that of 1866, by Rs. 1,634—0—10.

19. To arrive at the actual financial results of the working of the court for the year under report, it will be necessary to add to the net income realized from fees, as shewn above, viz., Rs. 26,313 7 5.

Amount of fines levied	134	3	9
Stamp penalty recovered	967	5	2
Total Rs.	27,415	0	4
Similar calculations for 1866, gave Rs.	25,557	5	7
Net increase for 1867 Rs.	1,857	10	9

20. To sum up the financial results of the year, the following statement is inserted.

YEAR.	Total Expenditure of Court.			Total amount carried to credit of Government.		
1867...	31,871	5	6	27,415	0	4
1866...	33,690	2	5	25,557	5	7
Increase	0	0	0	1,857	10	9
Decrease	1,818	12	11	0	0	0

and adding this decrease of expenditure to the excess income, it shews that the financial position of the court is better by Rs. 3,676—7—8 than in 1866.

21. In 1863 (or the first year of institution), the excess of expenditure over income of the court was Rs. 31,396 12 5

„ 1864 „ „ 22,095 6 0

„ 1865 „ „ 14,417 15 9

„ 1866 „ „ 8,132 12 10

„ 1867 „ „ 4,456 5 2

22. The despatch of business in the court is shewn below :—

5033 Cases were finally disposed of on the day originally fixed for the hearing, being usually the 10th day from the date of summons.

721 Cases were finally disposed of also on the day fixed originally for the hearing ; but on summons made returnable at longer intervals than 10 days, being generally up-country cases, and the return day fixed on a calculation of the distance of the defendant's residence from Bangalore.

660 Cases were finally disposed of on the day fixed for hearing on the 2nd summons. The first summons having been returned unserved.

43 Cases were not finally disposed of on the day fixed for hearing, but adjourned for a further hearing, either at the request of parties, or by order of the court.

6457 Total number of cases decided during the year.

The same particulars as to the duration of suits are given below in another form :—

Not exceeding	10 days	5,033	Cases.
,, ,,	20 ,,	1,136	,,
,, ,,	1 month	223	,,
,, ,,	2 months	45	,,
,, ,,	3 ,,	15	,,
,, ,,	4 ,,	3	,,
,, ,,	5 ,,	2	,,
		6,457	Cases.

Thus making an average duration for each suit of 13 days, being for the total number of cases, an excess of but 3 days over the ordinary limit of 10 days prescribed by the court rules for the return date of the summons and hearing of the case. The cases extending over a month are mostly up-country or Madras mofussil cases, and where delay is unavoidable.

23. Though there has been nothing like the same progressive increase, as heretofore, in the number of suits instituted during the year under report, yet bearing in mind the limited area of territorial jurisdiction, viz., only 14 square miles, with a population of about 120,000, it seems surprising that in 1866, there should have been instituted in this court nearly as many suits as in all the other courts of the province put together,comprising an area of 27,000 square miles, and a population close upon 4 millions. Though the money value is necessarily not in the same proportion, viz., Rs. 1,81,648 for the Small Cause Court; and Rs. 12,13,375 for the other courts of Mysore.

Whilst it will require the institution of many more small suits to make the court self-supporting, yet only a few of the larger description of claims is requisite for this purpose, and such suits will probably increase, and result this year in the court ceasing to be any expense to Government.

Though it would be out of place to allude in laudatory terms to the present 2nd Judge of the court Mr. S. Vencatavuradiengar, yet I cannot refrain from briefly alluding to the retired 2nd Judge Mr. Numboor Krishnia. From the first opening of the court and for a subsequent period of 4 years, we were associated together, and if courtesy, a clear intellect, sound judgment, and extensive acquaintance with the laws and customs of India, particularly Mysore, are of assistance to judges who have to mutually confer and to occasionally sit together, it will serve to give some idea of the valuable colleague I have lost in him, and the important part he took in the past work and character of the court.

24. In closing this report I beg, as I have always had just occasion to do, to refer to the very efficient services of Mr. J. Lacey, the Chief Clerk of the court. It speaks well for this officer that apart from the regular and punctual performance of his duties, he has devoted his leisure time to passing both the Matriculation and F. A. Examinations of the Madras University. Taking as he did a very fair place in the first division in the last F. A. Examination, holds out the promise that he will be successful in the approaching B. L. Examination, for which he is a candidate, and if this be the case, Mr. Lacey will have earned the honor and credit of being the first Bachelor of Laws in this province.

Mr. Dhurmarayah Moodeliar, the Assistant Clerk and Cashier is also a very deserving and efficient public servant, and who probably in a larger department or wider field for promotion, would have merited and earned a better paid post than the one he now holds in the court.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. RICKETTS,

1st Judge.

Extract from the report of this court for 1865, para 22.

"Before closing this report, we would take the liberty of referring to the phrase "Plaintiffs' Courts" as sometimes applied in the mofussil to small cause courts. If by the term is meant that undue haste or acquiescence is evinced towards the claims of plaintiffs, then, not only is a heavy imputation made against judges whose sole duty and serious responsibility it is to decide impartially and correctly; but the charge itself bears its own refutation. If undue precipitation or acquiescence were shewn towards plaintiffs' claims, such plaintiffs would neither be slow to perceive or to take advantage of the same by filing false suits, which would speedily transfer the bias (supposing such bias were possible) the other way; and on the same irrational principle would soon make the courts "Defendants' Courts". And this would not be the only evil attendant upon the above interpretation of what is suggested by "Plaintiffs' Courts"; for defendants would also soon take to the practice of reversing their position for the more favorable one of plaintiffs, and thus still further augment the number of false suits till the court became an entire and intolerable nuisance. In one sense however a small cause court is a Plaintiff's Court; for unjust and false claims are summarily and remorselessly dealt with. And as such, in common with all other suits, are speedily brought on for hearing and adjudicated upon, the unfair or unjust plaintiff has further not even the poor satisfaction of vexing or annoying his opponent long, generally 4 days. The result is that plaintiffs in general bring true claims, and hence the sole reason of the large majority of suits decided in their favor."

(True Extract.)

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,

Dated Bangalore the 20th April 1868.

From

L. RICKETTS, ESQ.,

Registrar General of Assurances, Mysore.

To

CAPTAIN J. A. CAMPBELL,

Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to the Commissioner the following report on the administration of the Registration Department of Mysore, for the calander year 1867.

2. As explained in my report for 1866, under the discretion allowed by Section 56 of Act XX of 1866, the then Registrar General directed that the registers, rules relating to entries, and the indexes thitherto kept in conformity with Section 56 of Act XVI of 1864, should be retained and observed till the 31st December 1866. With the exception, therefore, of a fresh set of rules, and a revised table of fees adapted to the requirements of Act XX of 1866, it may be stated that the registration work of 1866, as to detail, was conducted under the old Act and forms of 1864, whilst that of the year under report has been conducted in every respect under the new Act of 1866.

Total number of registrations.

3. The total number of registrations, excluding memoranda of decrees and wills and authorities to adopt, is 6285, against a total of 7251 in 1866; but excluding from this latter calculation, 1,400 old documents executed prior to 1st January 1866, and for the registering of which the period of one year was allowed, which expired on the 31st December 1866, it gives, as the registration proper of 1866, a total number of 5,851, being less by 434, than the registrations of 1867.

YEAR.	Compulsory Registration.	Optional Registration.	Total Registration.	Memoranda of Decrees under Sec. 42	Fees and Penalties. R.	A.	Remarks.
	...	4,144	7,251	...	...	...	
	...	*1,400	*1,400	...	...	...	*Old documents.
1866	3,107	2,744	5,851	88	9,736	8	
1867	4,408	1,877	6,285	2,331	16,232	8	
Increase.	1,301	0	434	2,243	6,496	0	
Decrease.	0	867	0	0	0	0	

4. The total number of voluntary registrations for 1866 is above shewn at 4,144, but deducting from this number the 1,400 old documents alluded to above, and which may be termed exceptional optional registration, it leaves a total of 2,744 as optional registration proper in 1866, against but 1,877 optional registrations in 1867. In other words the proportion of optional to total registration in 1866 was 47 per cent, whilst in 1867 it is but 30 per cent. The raising of the fees in July 1867 may in a slight degree be a cause of this decrease, as there were 95 more registrations in the first half of the year, than in the second half. But, I believe, the main cause is due to the fact that now the difference between optional and compulsory registration is becoming known, which was not the case in 1866, or the first year of registration, many persons then supposing that all documents must be registered alike, and ascribing to the mere act of registration a potency of effect not contemplated by the Act. To illustrate this position, I may observe that the district of Cudoor, which in 1866, after deducting the registration of old documents, had upwards of three times as much voluntary as compulsory registration, has now 50 per cent less. In fact if reference be made to appendix No. I, it will be found that in districts like Bangalore and Mysore, where the inhabitants, if not more intelligent, have at least better opportunities for acquiring accurate information, the ratio of voluntary to compulsory registration is much less than in districts, where the reverse is probably the case. In fact in the cantonment and pettah of Bangalore, where the people are undoubtedly the most enlightened, out of 1337 registrations, only 186 are of the optional class, viz., 53 relating to movable property, and 133 to immovable property.

Optional registrations.

5. For these reasons in the present early stage of registration operations, I do not think the lesser number of optional registrations in 1867, or the lesser proportion of voluntary to total registration, is an unfavorable criterion, (though I incline to the opinion that in course of time owing to the manifold advantages of even optional registration, that it will greatly increase, till gradually almost any description of document, if not registered, will be viewed with suspicion, and thus confirm the practice generally of registering all miscellaneous documents) ; whilst on the other hand, I think the increase in the total number of compulsory registrations is a favorable result, as indicating that more of the actual transactions of the province, which should be, and which are, void, if not so registered, are being registered accordingly. I use the word, should, as it appears to me that the total figures of registration are too small in proportion to the size and population of Mysore, and by comparison with other Governments, and that there must be some causes at work, such as ignorance, wilful disregard, difference of revenue procedure, land proprietorship and the like, which have hitherto limited the number of registrations that might have been expected. The penalties consequent upon non-registration must cure all this before long ; but still that the fact is so at present, I think, is proved by the figures. However this may be, the total compulsory registration for 1867 is 4,408, being greater than in 1866 by 1,301 documents or about 41·9 per cent. This, as above stated, is, I think, a favorable result. The particulars of this increase in compulsory registration are epitomized in the margin. The fees are now higher and registration discouraged in the General Registry office, as the copies to be sent to other offices serve to spoil the books and multiply indexes; but I know of no reason why in Cudoor the amount of compulsory registration should be less in 1867 than in 1866, the more particularly as Cudoor

Compulsory registrations.

	1866.	1867.	Percentage of increase.
Bangalore... ...	1,217	1,974	62·2
Mysore.	620	917	47·9
Toomkoor	204	312	52·9
Shimoga	111	231	108·1
Colar.	186	220	18·2
Hassan.	223	302	35·4
Chituldroog ...	105	181	72·3
			Percentage of decrease.
Cudoor.	396	238	39·8
General Registry Office	45	33	26·6
Total.....	3,107	4,408	

stands alone in this respect. Next year a similar epitome for optional registration may also be useful, but I do not give it this year as the ratio of optional registration conflicts so in the several districts, that it seems evident that disturbing causes, added to the registration of old documents, have affected the optional registration of 1866, so as to make it an unsafe guide for comparison with the present year.

Registration Fees.

6. With 7,251 registrations in 1866, against but 6,285 in 1867, again excluding memoranda of decrees and wills, it will be observed that the pecuniary results are greatly in favor of 1867, viz., Rs. 16,232—8—0 in the latter, against Rs. 9,736—8—0 in the former year. But in 1867, there were 2,331 memoranda of decrees filed in Book No. 5, or rather about half that number, as the same memorandum appears twice, viz., in the Registrars' return, and then in the return of at least one Sub-Registrar, or even more than one, if the property referred to is situated in more than one Sub-District, against only 88 in 1866. This increase in the number of memoranda of decrees will account for about 3,600 Rs., out of the Rs. 6,496 excess, and the balance of Rs. 2,896, minus a sum of Rs. 600, being the excess of penalty collections in 1867 over 1866, must be set down to the revised table of fees introduced since July 1867, somewhat raising the scale of fees, and providing for the first time for payment of certain particulars of registration work, such as for making copies of documents, extra charge for lengthy documents, and the like. This raising of the scale of fees was rendered necessary to make the department self-supporting, and the present scale is almost identical with that of Madras. In stating that there were only 88 memoranda of decrees filed in 1866, it will be seen that the courts did not attend in that year to the requirements of the Act in this respect, and the present great increase is owing not only to the courts now conforming to the law in this respect, but also to their sending in memoranda of decrees for 1866.

Memoranda of decrees under Section 42.

Particulars of optional and compulsory registration.

7. The following table gives in another form the same particulars as that of the table set out in para 3, but without including the 1,400 old documents in 1866..

NATURE OF INSTRUMENTS.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Instruments relating to immovable property of which the registration is compulsory. ...	3,107	4,408	1,301	0
Do. do. do. of which the registration is optional	1,352	1,364	12	0
Bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous documents ...	1,392	513	0	879
Total.....	5,851	6,285	1,313	879
			879	
Net increase.....			434	

It will be seen from this table that there has been an increase, though very slight, in the optional registration relating to immovable property ; and that the decrease in optional registration is entirely under the head bonds, contracts and miscellaneous documents relating to movable property. The reasons for this decrease are the same, I think, as those set out in para 4. That there is nothing like the same tendency to decrease in optional registration of the immovable property class, is probably owing to parties attaching more importance to this class of documents. This is satisfactory ; but it would have been more satisfactory still if the ratio of optional registration of immovable property had advanced in some measure more proportionate to the ratio of increase in compulsory registration of immovable property. The present percentage system of remunerating Sub-Registrars, which came into effect from 1st January 1868, as giving them a more direct and pecuniary interest in extending registration and consulting the convenience of parties, will, I think, have the effect of increasing the number of optional registrations hereafter.

Proportion of work performed by the different class of offices.

8. The work of the year under report was thus apportioned among the several registering officers.

NATURE OF INSTRUMENTS.	Registrar General.	8 Registrars.	85 Sub-Registrars.
Instruments relating to immovable property ...	33	148	5,591
Bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous documents.	0	20	493
Memoranda of decrees	0	1,175	1,156
Total.....	33	1,343	7,240

Excepting filing memoranda of decrees, no original registration was performed in the Toomkoor and Colar Registry offices. In the Shimoga, Chituldroog, Hassan, and Cudoor Registry offices, the original registrations were 1, 1, 4 and 11 respectively, whilst the Bangalore and Mysore Registrars registered respectively 37 and 114 documents. The latter figure for Mysore appears too high. It is not desirable that Registrars should have much to do with original registration ; but only under certain discretionary circumstances; and the copies of the documents which have to be sent to Sub-Registry offices impair the symmetry of the books in which they are filed, besides multiplying the number of indexes.

Registration work of districts.

9. The number of registrations in each district, and the fees collected, will be found in appendix No. I. Chituldroog shews the fewest number of registrations ; then come Colar, Shimoga and Cudoor, which are almost on a par ; then follows Hassan, and then Toomkoor ; whilst Mysore has more than double the registrations of Toomkoor, and Bangalore again more than double that of Mysore. This increase of Bangalore over Mysore is mainly caused by the 1,337 registrations of the pettah and cantonment Sub-Registry offices, and which alone exceed the total registrations of the Mysore district.

Registrations and collections of Sub-Registry offices.

10. The total of work of the 85 Sub-Registrars is shewn in para 8 to be 7,240 registrations, including memoranda of decrees. The total of the fees represented by this work is Rs. 12,363—0—0.

The marginal table will show what Sub-Registry offices mainly contributed to this result, and how small in comparison is the proportion contributed by the remaining 73 Sub-Districts. By the close of the year it will probably be found necessary, or advisable, to appoint special Sub-Registrars, or non-officials, to the cantonment and pettah offices, and perhaps also Mysore, and I am now inviting respectable and intelligent persons of the place to come forward to qualify themselves in my office with a view to becoming fitting candidates for such posts.

Sub-Registry Offices.	No. of Instruments.	Fees.	
Cantonment	762	1,730	12
Bangalore	644	1,181	4
Mysore	280	738	8
Closepett	221	286	0
Chennapatam ...	203	332	4
Nelwungalum ...	202	289	8
Puttun Ashtagram..	187	371	8
Magree	148	182	8
Mudgheri	145	184	8
Ooscottah	145	181	8
Chamrajnugur ...	134	166	4
Shimoga...	131	276	0
Total.....	3,202	5,920	8
73 Sub-Districts...	4,038	6,442	8
Grand Total.....	7,240	12,363	0

Registration work of each month.

11. Appendix No. 2 is a comparative statement of registration, including memoranda of decrees, during each month of the year 1867. An abstract of the same is given below. A comparison with a similar abstract for 1866 is not made, inasmuch as in that, or the first year of registration, in the first few months there was as might be expected but little work, and then at the end of the year as the limited period for registering old documents approached, there was a great and exceptional increase. The only month in which there is a regular

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for 12 months.
No. of Documents registered.	555	495	489	537	534	545	550	582	500	520	525	453	6,285
Do. Memoranda of Decrees ...	38	24	18	58	36	99	87	280	403	565	439	284	2,331
Total.....	593	519	507	595	570	644	637	862	903	1,085	964	737	8,616

falling off when the reverse might be expected, is December ; but whether this is accidental, or owing to December being a busy time of the year with revenue officials and the rural population, I am hardly prepared at present to say.

Registrations in Books I & VI.

12. Appendix No. 3, and to which as being the most important of the appendices, I would beg to draw attention, shews that in 1867 there were 5,772 registrations in Book No. I, or "Register of instruments relating to immovable property," of which 4,408 were compulsory under section 17 of the Act, and 1,364 optional ; that there were 513 registrations (all optional) in Book VI, or "Miscellaneous Register" *i. e.*, bonds, contracts, and other miscellaneous documents relating to movable property, and that there were 83 registrations on payment of a penalty under section 24 of the Act.

On payment of penalty.

Special registration.

13. Appendix No. 3 further shews that there were 225 instruments specially registered in 1867, against the larger number of 445 similar registrations in 1866. The Bangalore district heads the list with 107 special registrations, and then comes Mysore with but 25 however. Looking at the exceptional advantages of special registration in doing away with the necessity of a regular suit, in diminishing the petition or plaint stamp by three fourths, in providing, if necessary, for immediate execution, and further in checking the propensity to further litigation and annoyance by denying an appeal, it appears strange to me that there are not more special registrations. The fee too for special registration is not high, being only double the fee chargeable for the ordinary registration of the same document, and must be an infinite gain in money and time over the ordinary procedure by regular suit, appeal, and pleaders' fees. Ignorance of these benefits, added to the action of vakeels who can hardly be expected to aid or advise in an operation which must tend to greatly diminish litigation, and consequently their means of livelihood, are doubtless some of the causes which have prevented hitherto a more general resort to special registration. It must however be borne in mind that as regards the pettah and cantonment of Bangalore Sub-Registry offices, where the total number of registrations is 1337, excluding memoranda of decrees, that the incentive to special

registration is in some measure done away with by the speedy action of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes. In the cantonment and pettah with 750 and 587 registrations respectively, there were 70 special registrations in the former, and 10 in the latter Sub-Registry office. To require special registration looks invidious, and doubtless where one money lender would require it, another would not, and be in consequence preferred by the borrower. In time, however, as in the case of optional registration, I think the practice will become general and popular.

Refusals to register.

14. The same appendix No. 3, shews that there were 218 refusals to register recorded in Book No. 2 under section 82. This appears a large number, yet there were only 12 appeals to Registrars from such orders of refusal, and in 9 cases Registrars directed registration, and refused to direct it in 1 case. The other 2 appeals to Registrars were apparently pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals would probably have been more, if the procedure of the Act in this respect, especially as regards the limit of time, had been better known. The actual number of registrations under orders of Registrars was 7, and under orders of court none. In 1866, the number of appeals from Sub-Registrars' orders of refusal to Registrars was 7, who directed registration in 2 cases. And in 1866 the courts directed registration in 8 cases.

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

15. The same appendix further shews that the number of sealed covers deposited, and transcribed as to superscription, &c., in Book 3, or "Register of Deposits of Wills and Authorities to adopt," during the year was 1, and that there were 16 registrations in Book 4 or "Register of Wills and Authorities to adopt," that no sealed cover previously deposited, had been withdrawn by the depositor, nor opened and registered in consequence of the death of the depositor. In 1866 there were 5 deposits of wills, codicils, and authorities to adopt, and 13 entries of wills, codicils, and authorities to adopt. These figures perhaps indicate that the public are only just beginning to appreciate the facilities afforded for the secure and reliable custody of what are often the most important of all documents, and liable in consequence to be tampered with, lost, or even destroyed, when in private custody alone.

It is worthy of note that the majority of registrations of this class of documents both in 1867 and 1866 occur in the district of Mysore.

Translations under Section 19.

16 Appendix No. 3 also shews that there were 4 registrations under the provisions of section 19, where a document is in a language not known by the registering officer, and which is not commonly used in the district; that 450 special and 113 general powers of attorney were attested, against 203 and 75 respectively in 1866; that there were 91 attendances at private residences by Registrars and Sub-Registrars in person, and 26 attendances by persons deputed under a commission, against corresponding numbers of 40 and 7 in 1866; and that there were 238 copies of registered documents forwarded from one office to another under sections 72,73,74 and 78 of the Act; and 494 summonses issued through the revenue offices.

Powers of Attorney.

Attendances at private residences.

Copies of Documents.

Summonses.

Searches, Copies and Extracts.

17. Appendix No. 3 further shews that there were 9 searches, viz., 2 in the General Registry office, and 7 in the district of Bangalore, and 29 copies and extracts granted. The figures under these two heads are pretty certain to annually increase hereafter.

Memoranda of Decrees under Section 41.

18. The same appendix also shews that there were 68 entries of memoranda of decrees affecting registered documents. No case has yet occurred of a registered instrument having been declared to be a forgery, though one has been declared to be invalid in Mysore. The above number appears high when contrasted with Bombay and Madras, with but 98 and 60 similar memoranda, where the Registration Acts have been longer in force, and where the registration work is immensely greater, and yet I hardly think it an undue number when it is considered that under section 41, courts have to send memoranda of decrees not only when a registered document relating to immovable property is declared to be invalid, but also when their decrees affect the same by creating, declaring, transferring, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest under such document to or in the immovable

property to which the registered document relates. Memoranda of decrees under this section may hereafter be expected gradually to increase in a certain ratio proportionate to the number of registrations relating to immovable property, and probably some difficulty will be experienced in finding space to copy such memoranda into the margin of the entry of the document to which it relates, when, as is likely to be the case, two or more decrees are passed from time to time relating to the same document.

Average fee for each registration.

19. The average fee on the registration of a document in 1866, excluding memoranda of decrees, was about Rs. 1—3—0, and in 1867, with a higher scale of fees during the last half of the year, Rs. 1—13—6. With the same table of fees, the average fee in 1868, will probably be about from Rs. 2 to 2¼. As the scale of fees is the same for optional as compulsory registration, the above average necessarily includes both classes, and as to optional registration whether of immovable or movable property.

Inspection of Registry and Sub-Registry offices.

20. Since the period of the last report, I have personally inspected 3 Registry and 32 Sub-Registry offices, or it may be said 3 whole districts. Remarks on these inspections were published from time to time in the official Gazette for the guidance not only of the inspected but also of non-inspected offices. I do not propose therefore to re-capitulate the errors which have thus been pointed out, some perhaps excusable, and others inexcusable and arguing negligence or indifference.

Of Sub-Registrars.

Some Sub-Registrars have a creditable knowledge of registration work, and their books are kept in complete order. Others again seem to be content with a superficial knowledge, and to depend too much on their subordinates, without the exercise of that discrimination and control which is essential to accurate work in such cases. On the whole the Sub-Registry offices are improving, and current work is being fairly performed.

Of Registrars.

21. In last year's report I had occasion to state that, if "stricter "supervision had been exercised by Registrars "in the first instance, I think Sub-Registrars "would ere this have attained to greater care "and regularity than at present prevail," and I then proceeded to en-

large upon the importance of thorough efficiency and accuracy even to the minutest detail, pointing out the mischief or even positive injury that might accrue from neglecting to send a memorandum of a decree, which invalidates a registered document or otherwise affects immovable property, from registering in a wrong book, or even omitting to index or indexing correctly. Subsequent experience confirms this view, and whilst expressing my obligations to Registrars for the ready and obliging manner in which they have co-operated with me, I would ask of them a more rigorous control over their Sub-Registrars, particularly in the matter of inspection of their books, testing their knowledge of the work in all its details, and in the punctual submission of *correct* returns and indexes.

Registration Agency.

22. The agency of the registration department is the same as last year. Deputy Superintendents of districts and amildars of talooks, who are both charged with revenue and judicial duties, being respectively Registrars and Sub-Registrars. The mode of remuneration was also the same, viz., a fixed monthly allowance of 50 Rs. to Registrars, and a percentage not to exceed 15 Rs. a month on their collections to Sub-Registrars. Since the 1st January 1868, under sanction of the Government of India, a revised scale of allowances has been introduced experimentally for one year, which, besides an office allowance to Registrars of either 40 or 30 Rs. a month, allows them a commission of 20 per cent on the net amount of the fees collected in their districts, after deducting 40 per cent payable to Sub-Registrars on their monthly collections. I anticipate in the case of Sub-Registrars a considerable accession of work under the present system of a commission or fee on all the work they do ; for under the old scale they had no interest in registering beyond a certain extent, and when the limit of their monthly fees was reached, probably deferred further registration till the ensuing month ; or in the case of optional registration, even told the parties that it was unnecessary to register.

Letter of Government of India requiring report on voluntary registrations.

23. In para 2 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 20th July 1867, a full report for 1867 as to the number of voluntary registrations, and the extent to which they are affected by the existing scale of fees is re-

quired for the information of the Governor General in Council. This report I trust to forward very shortly as a separate communication, but the required information will also be partially found running through this report, particularly in paras 4, 5, 7, and 22.

Letter of Government of India directing Registrars General to contrast their respective systems.

24. In para 4 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 31st December 1867, No. 1812, to the Government of Bombay, it is requested that "in reporting on the working of the "department in each province during the "current year, the Registrars General may be directed to contrast the "working of their own systems with those of the other Governments on "the points on which they differ, and to state the reasons for which "they would recommend adherence to, or alterations of their own "system." The above information was not obtained by me officially, and concluding in consequence that I am not required to make the contrast, I refrain from doing so, the more particularly as I have only the reports of the Madras and Bombay Registrars General before me. I may however add, as stated in my letter to your address No. 452 dated 31st July 1867, being a submission of my views on several points connected with the working and table of fees of the registration departments of the other Governments, that a substantial agreement of practice prevails between Mysore and Madras, not only as regards the mode of remunerating registering officers, but also with reference to the table of fees, rules, and general procedure. The rules are identical in most points, and so are the table of fees, except in two particulars; 1st as regards memoranda of decrees under sections 41 and 42, where in Mysore a uniform fee of 2 rupees for every Registry, and 1 rupee for every Sub-Registry office is charged, without reference to the number of words contained in the memorandum,—this change was suggested to me by certain difficulties experienced, I believe, in Madras in having to collect beforehand fees calculated on the length of a decree not written at the time; and 2nd, whilst, with but one exception, the Madras table of fees is based entirely on an *ad valorem* scale, that of Mysore is rated on the same principle, added to a slight additional fee of 4 annas for every 100 words in excess of a certain number. Thus the *ad valorem* fee, the same as Madras, taxes the registered document in proportion to the value of the property affected by the instrument and of the addition-

al security afforded to the same by registration, whilst the additional small charge, if the document is a lengthy one, more legitimately refers to the work of registration and its remuneration. As inducing brevity, a great object when work is to be facilitated and space in the register books economized, or in other words the bulk of records kept down as much as possible, and as paying the official in proportion to the work done, I would strongly advocate, that whatever fixed *ad valorem* or other scale of fees may be eventually decided upon (if deemed necessary) for all India, that some additional charge, based on the length of the document in excess of a certain limit, be imposed.

Indexes.

25. The mode of preparing indexes is almost the same here as in Madras, save that in Madras, the Registrars' and Sub-Registrars' indexes are prepared alphabetically in loose sheets to be bound afterwards; whilst in Mysore, Registrars and Sub-Registrars have bound index books supplied to them in the first instance. These books are kept alphabetically, a certain number of pages being assigned to each letter of the alphabet, and if the pages allotted to any particular letter get filled up before the pages allotted to other letters, the same letter is carried on, with the necessary references, to another blank sheet. No practical inconvenience is occasioned by this plan, as each book has a key to the index, whilst the risk of losing the loose sheets is removed. Further it appears more convenient to send a blank index book, than blank loose index sheets, which will have afterwards to be sent, and perhaps to some distance, to be bound.

Indexes.

26. It is evident that on the correct and convenient manner of keeping indexes hinges the very essence of registration work. Sub-Registrars send to Registrars one copy, and through Registrars, a second copy to the Registrar General, of their indexes Nos. I and II, on alphabetical sheets. The Registrar also forwards copies o his own indexes Nos. I and II to the Registrar General. Thus alphabetical sheets or indexes of the requisite offices are kept in both the Registry and General Registry offices. It is true that this method adds greatly to the bulk of the indexes, as any single alphabetical sheet for a month may contain but one or two names, whilst there is room for half a dozen or more; but this system ensures at least a correct alphabetical mode of indexing, a matter of itself of

great importance. To completely re-write the indexes of the Registrars' and Registrar General's offices would appear the neatest and most concise plan; but it would increase the chance of error. I therefore on the whole prefer the Madras plan which gives for each Registry office, for each year, an alphabetical index for each of its Sub-Registry offices; and the same as regards the General Registry office for each Registry office. This plan further is more convenient to searchers. At any time they would find an alphabetical index, whilst in places where alphabetical indexes are only made up at the end of the year, the convenience of searchers for the current year would not be met. There is nothing to prevent these indexes being re-written hereafter to economize space in the record room; but this is not an inconvenience likely to be felt for years to come; and when it is felt the then more organized and settled form of the department, increase of fees, and revenue from searches and copies and extracts alone would doubtless enable a neat and careful indexer to be entertained to re-write the indexes on a plan which will be settled then, but can hardly be said to be so now. Recognizing the vast importance of these indexes it seems to me that there is no point which deserves more careful consideration, and where uniformity of practice is more desirable, when once the best and most convenient form of keeping them has been decided upon.

Optional registration.

27. I have already stated my opinion in para 5, that in course of time, from practical proof of its convenience, that a general practice will prevail of registering all important optional documents, so that if unregistered they will as a rule even be viewed with suspicion. Optional registration in Book 6, movable property, might also be somewhat further encouraged by slightly reducing the fee, not however on the ground of encouragement alone; but because registrations in Book No. 6, give less trouble in indexing, and no copies of the same are required to be sent to Registrars and Registrar General. To reduce the fee in the case of optional registration in Book No. 1, immovable property, merely for the reason that optional registration of this class should be encouraged, would, in my opinion, be unfair on principle. A document because it must be registered should not therefore on that ground alone be charged more than another document which entails the same labor as to indexes and copies, but which happens to be of the

voluntary class. The same principle would seem to apply to leases for short terms and of small value. If they are registered in Book No. I, they should be treated and charged for similarly to other registrations in that book. But I think such leases might with advantage be separated from Book No. I, and an extra book with simpler index assigned to them, then, on this ground of less labor, the fee for registering the same might be less.

Working of Registration Acts as affecting the stamp revenue, &c.

28. It has been suggested that registration is likely to cause indirect expenses, such as pensions, buildings, &c., but I think the excess income of the department will, if necessary, far more than defray this class of consequential expenses; but another suggestion that it will cause indirect loss of stamp revenue, deserves more consideration. Under the provisions for special registration as already alluded to in para 13, there must hereafter be a considerable falling off in judicial stamp revenue. By paying the present inappreciable extra fee for special registration, some hundreds of Rs. may be saved in judicial stamps; but this is not to be regretted, if the evils of protracted litigation are lessened thereby. Besides, when the loss becomes sensible under this head, it will be quite practicable to alter the present rate to a sliding scale fixed in proportion to the gain to be attained by special registration. In the same way, as I believe is now the case in Bengal, a sliding scale of charges in proportion to the amount involved in the decree might be fixed for memoranda of decrees. By these and other similar measures, I think it would be easy to re-coup in the registration what is lost in the stamp department, and that too with the benefit of lessening litigation with its attendant evils. At present, however, I am of opinion that seeing it is the duty of registering officers to examine into the sufficiency of the stamps on documents brought to them for registration, the stamp revenue has increased by the operations of this department; for hitherto there appears to have been a remarkable laxity in the mode in which documents have been stamped, the error, of course, being on the side of insufficiency or even absence of a stamp where one was clearly required. Documents too relating to land in Mysore had been executed on Madras stamp paper, and personal contracts entered into in Mysore, also sometimes bore the Madras stamp; but these matters are being righted now, and I fancy the results will be apparent in future stamp revenue returns.

29. Though the wording of Act XX of 1866 is concise, and very brief in detailing particulars of procedure in certain cases, threatening on this ground to raise questions tending to litigation hereafter, still it is an Act which on the whole works smoothly and well. The minute description of parcels required by section 21, and which also affects section 42, might perhaps be somewhat modified, though not to the extent of allowing a description sufficient to identify the property, without defining what is to be considered a sufficient identification. What would appear a sufficient identification to one registering officer, might not appear so to another, and certain particulars which might suffice for identification now, might not suffice for that purpose at some more remote period of time. Similarly, as in Madras, if sufficient particulars of description are not given in the instrument, the executing parties are allowed to append the necessary information on an eight anna schedule. This, it will be observed, is a different thing from a deficient stamp, which is a breach of the Stamp Act, see sections 2 and 15, Act X of 1862. In addition to this, the practice prevails in Mysore of allowing superficial defects to be rectified before the instrument is considered as formally presented for registration. Previous to this, it is merely considered as tendered for registration. Even then, as section 57 of the Act prescribes that the date of presentation, &c., is to be endorsed on the document, and that the same is to be copied without delay in the appropriate book, whilst section 66 gives apparently an unlimited time to the parties to complete the registration, there appears to me to be a slight defect in the Act in this respect, though the inconvenience of delay, and retention of the document in the registering office might be met by an extra fee or penalty, as, I believe, is the case in Bengal and Bombay.

Working of Act XX of 1866.

Of Section 21.

Of Sections 57 and 66.

30. Particulars, such as any admission of receipt of consideration made in presence of the registering officer in reference to execution, are also required by section 66, clause 3, to be endorsed on the document. The executing party is thus apparently to be questioned on

Of Section 66.

this point, and his admission to be recorded against him; but not any denial of receipt of consideration. I know of two instances where a Sub-Registrar recorded, and I think incorrectly, the denial, but registered the document, and which subsequently was sued upon in one of the local courts in that form. From the fact that admissions of receipt of consideration money are to be recorded, many natives imagine that statements denying the receipt of the same before the registering officer, are important also. Practically this point may not be of much importance, as a cautious claimant would bring the question of consideration to an issue in a court of law, as also an executant against a dishonest claimant, still, as the wording of the latter part of clause 3 now stands, it is susceptible of misconstruction, and this is undesirable in a country where the *primâ facie* proof of consideration, as also the law on the subject as regards contracts by deed and simple contracts, is so different from what it is in England.

Of Section 22.

31. The provisions of the latter part of section 22 providing for re-registration, though fair and necessary in the case of parties executing documents at different places and intervals of time, are perhaps defective in this one point, viz., that there is no limit to the period which is to intervene between registration and re-registration. **A** executes in January, and registers in April, **B** must re-register within 4 months of the date of his execution; but he is not restricted as to the time within which he must execute, with reference to the date of the previous execution by **A**. The same remark applies to the concluding portion of section 23, with reference to re-registration in the case of optional documents.

And Section 23.

Of Sections 39-36-66-67 & 89.

32. Section 39 applies apparently to an executant as well as a witness, and authorizes the registering officer to issue a commission for his examination, but sections 36,66, and 67 contemplate the appearance of the executant before, and of his signing the necessary endorsement in presence of the registering officer. Further, section 36 refers to section 89, or the exception to the rule of attendance and signature before the registering officer in the case of Government officers, &c.,

who may be executants in their official capacity, but not to, Section 39, which it would have done, if it was also intended to be an exception to the general rule. If under section 39, the registering officer himself attends at the house of the executant, there would be no difficulty. I do not see why a commissioner should not be deputed to examine an executant, though as a rule it would be more regular and satisfactory for the registering officer to attend, in the same manner as he may be deputed to examine a person who has executed a power of attorney authorizing a third person to appear before the registering officer to satisfy the requirements of sections 36 and 66, and which appears a more round-about way. I think this point, which is not altogether plain, should be cleared up.

General financial results.

33. The financial results of the year are given in appendix 4. Last year the excess of ordinary expenditure over ordinary receipts was Rs. 1,720—0—0; but when the cost of stationery, iron fire-proof safes, seals, almirahs, office furniture, &c., was added, the deficit amounted to Rs. 11,068; but, as then explained, the greater part of this expenditure was exceptional on first organization, and included the cost of complete sets of books, and indexes, &c., both under Act XVI of 1864, as well as Act XX of 1866, with the further drawback that the books under the prior Act had been but partially, and in many cases not used at all, when they were rendered obsolete by the later Act. This year, although the amount of work performed has been small, whilst of necessity certain fixed establishments have to be kept up, it will be seen that the department is fully self-supporting. The ordinary receipts are Rs. 16,253—8—0, and the ordinary expenditure Rs. 13,065—8—0, leaving a balance in favor of receipts of Rs. 3,188—0—0. As the registers, indexes, &c., used in 1867, had been supplied and paid for, as noticed above in 1866, the charges under this head are very small in 1867, viz., Rs. 380—0—0, being less than the amount of contingencies which amount to Rs. 613—12—3, and which includes Rs. 218—8—0 being the cost of new seals necessitated by Act XX of 1866. The grand total expenditure during 1867, under every head, and including every item such as paper, binding, printing, &c., is Rs., 14,059—4—3; and the grand total of receipts including Rs. 90—8—0, being the sale pro-

ceeds of copies of the Registration Acts, is Rs. 16,344—0—0, thus shewing a balance of Rs. 2,284—11—9 in favor of the department. To the above grand total of expenditure should be added the sum of Rs. 858—0—0 paid in 1868, and therefore not shewn in this year's accounts, to the Registrar General for establishment expenditure incurred in 1867, thus reducing the *bonâ fide* balance in favor of the department to Rs. 1,426—11—9. As these, not altogether unfavorable results, have been attained under a mode of remuneration not calculated to develope the work fully, and moreover, as regards the first 6 months of the year, under a scale of fees fixed too low to render the department self-supporting, I think there can be no doubt, but that the receipts of 1868, as contrasted with the expenditure, will exhibit still more satisfactory results.

District financial results.

34. In 1866, the only district that can strictly be said to have more than paid its own expenses, including proportionate share of general charges, was Bangalore. To this list, Mysore can now be added; and it is the surplus receipts of these two districts, more especially Bangalore, that have mainly contributed to the balance shewn in the preceding para in favor of the department. The Cudoor and Toomkoor districts have also small balances in their favor. Toomkoor in this respect having made a considerable advance since last year. Hassan has scarcely improved, whilst Shimoga has improved slightly, and the districts of Colar and Chituldroog exhibit the least favorable financial results. Next year there will probably be no district which does not pay its own expenses.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General.

REPORT

OF THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

POLICE.

Act V of 1861 was introduced into the town and district of Bangalore, a year ago. But the funds necessary for raising the police of the town to such a state of efficiency as to carry out that enactment, and Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure have only lately been sanctioned; and the re-organization of the district police is still under consideration.

2. The inadequate pay of the force in the town has prevented any marked improvement in the lower grades, and the increased vigilance and better discipline already observable is due to the personal exertions of Captain Gompertz, the Superintendent, and of his European Inspectors. Undeterred by difficulties inseparable from the first introduction of a regular system into a non-regulation district, making the best use of the inadequate means at his command, and unwearied by delay, Captain Gompertz, after several years service in the Madras Police, still works with the zeal of a beginner.

3. The "beat" system has been enforced both in the town and cantonment; convicts discharged from jail have been watched, and in some instances have turned to honest ways of living; and the result has been improved detection, and a considerable diminution of crime. The killedar of Bangalore is reported to have shewn considerable tact and firmness in carrying out a systematic working of the men, to have aided in training a few of the duffedars as detectives, and to have done good service himself as a detective, and particularly in the detection of two

cases of poisoning by datoora, resulting in the conviction of the accused. Inspectors Seppings and Kilman also are honorably mentioned.

4. In the province generally no organic changes have been made in the constitution of the police. The subject is under consideration, but its settlement has been delayed by difficulties arising out of the actual and prospective political situation. But there has been increased attention paid to the police by district officers, and the returns shew a greater measure of success in the detection of crime.

5. The police statement No. 1 shews the total number of police throughout the province to be 23,204 ; the cost for the year having been Rs. 5,83,766—8—3. But the village police of the Nugur division have been omitted by mistake from this calculation, and they would probably be about 3,000 men.

6. The police of the town and cantonment of Bangalore have been included in this statement, it being thought that, as they were not perfectly re-organized under the Act, they must be entered as irregular. A separate statement of that establishment, however, is appended.

	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total Cost.
Cantonment of Bangalore	214	No data.	102 7 7	By Government.	21,930 0 0
Town of Bangalore ..	225		66 10 1		15,000 0 0
	439		84 1 11		36,930 0 0

7. The principal alteration has been in the Munjerabad talook of Hassan district, where 34 peons were reduced in order to raise the pay of the others, a measure which became necessary owing to the high wages given upon the coffee estates in that part of the country. It has

been found difficult in some of the western talooks to induce men to take service at the present rates of pay. There has been some improvement in the town of Mysore, where the police have received a uniform, and some instruction.

8. The Superintendent of Nundidroog has unfortunately failed to collect the information from his division required for Statements 2 and 3, and therefore the information contained in those statements relates only to the divisions of Ashtagram and Nugur, and the totals for the province are omitted. With reference to Statement No. 2, it is apprehended that the employment of police peons on revenue and other duties not connected with police, or as personal attendants upon officers of various grades, is much more frequent than would appear from the report. The Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore has reported that, in the event of the police being restricted to their proper duties within his district, the revenue establishment must be increased 30 per cent.

9. Statement No. 3 shews that the oldest policemen are in the Nugur division, the average age of the Lingayets in that division being 47, and that of the Rajpoots 43. Christians are found to weigh less than Mahomedans, and considerably less than those of the Hindoo religion. It would be difficult fully to account for this; but diet and habits of life have probably more influence upon the weight than religious belief.

10. The following statement shews considerable improvement in the detection of crime during the year, as compared with the proportion detected in 1866.

	1866.					1867.					Increase.					Decrease.				
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Amount of property involved.			Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Amount of property involved.			No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Amount of property involved.			Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Amount of property involved.		
Reported	25,365	51,324	5,04,736	2	3	19,899	38,466	3,00,292	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,466	12,858	1,95,413	3	3
Detected	12,210	24,549	1,56,552	13	1	11,168	21,656	1,29,908	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1,042	2,893	26,644	9	9
Ascertained not to have been committed.	7,951	16,462	1,74,210	3	1	5,126	10,035	95,517	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	2,825	6,427	78,692	11	10
Withdrawn, struck off, &c.	4,230	8,389	50,819	4	9	2,931	5,871	37,993	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	2,518	12,825	5	11
Undetected	974	1,924	1,23,123	13	4	674	904	45,873	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	300	1,020	77,250	7	9

11. Statement No. 4 shews that, of persons arrested without warrant, about 33·5 per cent were convicted; and that of those arrested or summoned through the intervention of a Magistrate 37·9 per cent were convicted.

12. On the whole it may fairly be concluded that there has been increased care and better success in the administration of the police generally; but the returns on this occasion are in many respects imperfect; and, until there is more close supervision of the working of the force, it will be impossible to rely upon the details so as to draw any but the most general conclusions.

MYSORE JUDL. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Bangalore*, 15*th May* 1868.

J. R. KINDERSLEY, *Offg. Judl. Commissioner.*

REPORT

ON THE

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

PRISONS.

The administration of the jails during the year has been characterised by greater attention to the cleanliness, health, and discipline of the prisoners, with some diminution in the expenditure, and increased returns from manufactures.

2. The Central Jail at Bangalore, under the careful administration of Dr. Henderson, has served as a pattern to be followed as closely as might be in the arrangements and discipline of the jails in the districts; and the improvements lately introduced into the jails of the Madras Presidency have, in some instances, been initiated here. The great drawback to jails of this kind is the great expense of the buildings; but, this having already been incurred, the Central Jail at Bangalore must be acknowledged to be a great success in every other respect.

3. Dr. Henderson's report for the year is so full of interesting information, and of observations of practical utility, that I venture to recommend that it be printed as an appendix to this report. Several improvements in matters of detail have been introduced into the Central Jail; such as the erection of cooking stoves in some of the yards, whereby the prisoners' food may be better cooked, and much fuel saved. The stoves have been found to answer so well, that it will be advisable to erect a sufficient number to serve for the whole of the prisoners. A boiler has also been erected for the purpose of cleansing the cumblies more thoroughly than can be done by ordinary washing.

4. Some of the wards have been improved by a flooring of sun-dried bricks, which it is proposed to extend to the other wards, as more conducive to health than the ordinary chunam flooring. It is also intended to attach to the exterior of each ward a recess as an earth-closet, the receptacle being at present within a corner of each ward. The dry earth system has been followed here, as in all the jails of Mysore with perfect success; the poudrette and urine being conveyed to the jail garden for manure. It is understood that this kind of manure has now a money value in Bangalore. The want of sufficient accommodation for bathing having been much felt, Dr. Henderson has converted a large shed at the lowest corner of the jail into a bath house, which will soon be completed. A wall has been built in front of some of the solitary cells, so as to obstruct the amusing look-out which the inmates formerly enjoyed.

5. But the great work of the year has been the building of a juvenile reformatory within the precincts of the jail garden. As the enclosure is separated by a wall from the rest of the garden, the boys will be effectually separated from the older prisoners; and there is some convenience in having them near. But I should have preferred a position entirely apart from the large jail.

6. The building was designed by the Engineer officers, and built by the prisoners under the personal superintendence of the chief jailor Mr. Hutson. The result is a commodious and ornamental building consisting of two wards, capable of holding 25 boys each, with a guard-room between them commanding a view of both rooms. On each side in front, there is a small building containing the hospital, and school master's room on one side, and the bath room and cells on the other. In the rear are the kitchen and the latrine. The building is only lately completed.

7. The health of the prisoners in the Central Jail has not been quite so good as might have been expected from the attention which has been paid to them. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail being 1173·8 the average number of sick has been 46; and there have been 63 deaths, chiefly from dysentery, fever, and ascithenia. The deaths in 1866 were 50, with a daily average of 1021. It is to be observed however that the deaths occurred chiefly among those newly admitted into the jail; those admitted in previous years

not suffering so much. A few deaths occurred among a gang who arrived in a sickly state, having been transferred from Chituldroog on account of the sickness prevailing there from over-crowding. It was chiefly those sentenced for three years and upwards, who died.

8. While the jail has been somewhat full, it has been well ventilated, and Dr. Henderson attributes the sickness chiefly to a monotonous and rather unsuitable diet, and to insufficient clothing. The measures which he has taken to remedy these evils have already been attended with success in the improved health of the prisoners. He has arranged that each prisoner shall in the day time wear half a cumbly round his body, and the other half on his head, while out of doors. The diet has at the same time been improved in point of variety and of nutriment, while any considerable augmentation of the cost has been avoided by graduating the diet according to the age, sex, sentence, labor, and physical habit of the prisoners.

9. A doubt has often been expressed as to the degree in which the discipline of the Central Jail operates as a punishment, deterring prisoners from repeating their offences. Of the aggregate number of 2,388 prisoners remaining and admitted, there were 98 who had been committed before, but of 1,055 admitted during the year, only 30 were re-committals, and of these only 17 had been in the Central Jail before, while 13 had been in other jails. It appears therefore that under present arrangements only about 1·5 per cent of the prisoners return to the apparent comforts and conveniences of the Central Jail. Those who have been previously committed are treated with greater rigor than the others, and are the worst characters. It is interesting to observe that of the 30 who were re-committed during the year, 22 were unmarried, and that, of the remaining 8, only 5 had children, though most of them were in the prime of life.

10. Some progress has been made in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, ropes and woollen carpets, and horse cloths, and of cotton cloth, towelling, &c. The lithographic press also has been kept up. But ornamental pottery has been abandoned as unproductive. The *net* cash profits, which last year were only Rs. 4,068, were this year Rs. 8,924, and the average earnings of each prisoner have risen from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22—13—2, and the net cost of each prisoner, after deducting cash profits in manufactures, has been reduced from Rs. 88 in

1866 to Rs. 75 in 1867. Besides this, work has been done for Government in the jail to the value of Rs. 1,738.

11. Still the pecuniary result is small, and we must hope for further improvement. Twenty per cent of the profits were allotted as a remuneration to the chief Jailor, who superintended the manufactures. This high rate of remuneration is no longer necessary, and the commission is now reduced to 10 per cent.

12. It must not be forgotten that the jail was not established with a view to the pecuniary profit to be derived from manufactures; and, while the profitable employment of the prisoners has not been lost sight of, the attention of the Superintendent has been mainly directed to the primary objects of the institution.

Prisons. Statement No. 1.

13. At the close of the year 1866, there were in all the jails of the province 3,256

In 1867 there were committed to prison 16,460

And received from other jails 795

Total of prisoners in Jail . .. 20,511

		Prisoners.
These were disposed of in the following manner:—		
Judicially released	14,565	
Released for good conduct ..	31	
„ on account of sickness ..	14	
Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum ..	9	
Escaped	23	
Died	214	
Executed	15	
Transferred to other jails ..	3,262	18,133
Remaining at the close of the year..		2,378
Of these there were for transportation..	32	
Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	2,116	
„ simple „ ..	105	
Awaiting trial	100	
Civil prisoners . ..	10	
Revenue prisoner	1	
In transit to other jails	14	2,378
The average number during the year was ..		2,813·307
In 1866 the average was		2,647·460
Increase ..		165·847

For breaches of jail discipline 243 prisoners were subjected to flogging and 192 to other punishments.

Prisons, Statement No. 2.			
14. At the end of 1866, there remained sick in hospital.			134
Received during the year			5,963
	Total.....		6,097
Of these—			
Discharged, cured or transferred. ..		5,793	
Released on account of sickness ..		14	
Died from all causes		214	6,021
	Remaining....	..	76

The average percentage of death to average strength was 7·54; and the percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together was 8·04.

15. The prisoners on the whole have been rather over-crowded during the year; especially during the early part of it. This was particularly the case at Chituldroog, an unhealthy station, where the accommodation was quite insufficient for the number of prisoners (211) accumulated at the end of 1866. Sickness broke out, and 37 prisoners died. Relief was given by the removal of 210 in the course of the year to other jails, and a new temporary jail has now been built outside the fort, with four wards calculated to contain 20 prisoners each, and a hospital and dresser's house. It will be necessary to add a kitchen, and a work-shed. The Deputy Superintendent has expressed doubts whether the scale of diet was sufficient. But the subject has received Mr. Saunders' attention, and the diet has been assimilated to that in use in the Central Jail.

16. The alterations and additions to the buildings of the Central Jail have already been noticed. In Colar there is no jail, and the prisoners in the lock-ups have been remarkably healthy; only one death having occurred among an aggregate number of 4,558 prisoners.

17. At Toomkoor the jail has been under the charge of Captain Armstrong, whose attention to discipline and cleanliness is very praiseworthy. The state of the jail has been approved of by Major Pearse, the Superintendent of the division, and,

I believe, by Lord Napier.. But I have not been able personally to inspect it since January 1867. This jail has been remarkably healthy. There were only 16 deaths during the year, with an average strength of 247 prisoners, which was more than the building was calculated to contain. There has been no considerable alteration in the building. But the old talook cutcherry has been occupied as a work shop; to which a party of prisoners daily proceeds; and a well is being dug in the garden.

18. At Shimoga the average number of prisoners was 389, and the aggregate during the year was 1,031, of whom no less than 51 died. The jails at this station have for some years been unhealthy; and last year the deaths were 95. The diminution in the number of prisoners has now enabled the authorities to abandon the old jail near the river, which has been the most sickly of all, and to confine the prisoners to the temporary jail, and to the talook cutcherry. The new jail is understood to be progressing; but it will not be ready for occupation for some months. A gang of prisoners has been detached from Shimoga and Cudoor to Santawarry on the Bababooden hills to work at the Government chinchona plantation, where they seem to have been healthy enough.

19. The medical officer had reason to suspect that the mortality was due in some degree to insufficient ventilation, and to unsuitable diet. These defects have now been remedied, the diet of the Central Jail being adopted; and the prisoners' health is much improved.

20. At Chickmagloor a small temporary jail has been built in the early part of the year. The average number of inmates was 51, and the aggregate number 142. They were not over-crowded, but 7 prisoners died.

21. Captain Hay reports that the accommodation in the talook lock-ups in the Nugur Division is generally of the worst description; as the old talook cutcherries were not constructed for the confinement of a number of persons. But the average number in those lock-ups was only 60 prisoners, and only two died. The lock-ups throughout Mysore are probably generally open to the same criticism. But the short time that the prisoners remain in them does not allow their health to be generally affected by the inconvenience of the accommodation, and the mortality has been very small.

22. At Mysore the jail, under the careful management of Mr. Cress, who is a most deserving public servant, has been very healthy. With a daily average of 435 prisoners, which was more than the jail could conveniently contain, and an aggregate of 1,047 prisoners, there were but 25 deaths. No considerable alteration has been made in the jail at Mysore; but the adjacent work-sheds have been enclosed by a wall which connects them with the jail. A well is also being dug within the jail.

23 In the small jail at Hassan there were 8 deaths with an average strength of 34·69, and an aggregate of 443 prisoners. The sickness in the Mysore division is reported to have been chiefly among newly committed prisoners, and in the form of low jungle fever.

24. Manufactures have been carried on with moderate success at the Central Jail, as already noticed, and at Mysore. A commencement has been made at Toomkoor and Chituldroog, and it may be hoped that further progress will be made in the course of the current year. At Shimoga the Superintendent recommends the continuance of labor out of doors, until the new jail is fit for occupation.

Prisons. Statement No. 3.

25. The average number of prisoners employed on intramural labor throughout the province was 549·127.

Amount received by the sale of manufactures	Rs.	36,392	6 5
Amount expended on raw materials, &c.	„	20,098	14 10
Net amount credited to Government.	„	16,293	7 7

The average cash earning of each prisoner *liable to labor* was Rs. 7—0—3; and the average for each prisoner *actually employed* on manufactures, &c., was Rs. 29—10—10. Thirty-one prisoners were under education in the Central Jail, and at Mysore.

Prisons. Statement No. 4.

26. The total cost of all the jails in the province under all heads of account was ... .. Rs. 2,37,918 7 0

Deduct proceeds of manufactures. 16,325 10 5

Net Cost ... 2,21,592 12 7

The Average gross cost of each prisoner was—			
For jail guards	Rs.	21 15	1
For Establishment...	„	7 12	6
For diet, clothing, medicines, &c. ...	„	54 13	8
Total gross cost of each prisoner ...	„	84 9	3
Deduct profits of labor	„	5 12	11
		78 12	4

27. Some considerable reduction is now being made in the numbers of peons entertained for the purpose of guarding the prisoners. But it may be necessary shortly to raise their rates of pay, owing to the difficulty of recruiting proper men at the present rates.

28. Of the number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year, exclusive of "under trial," "civil prisoners," and "revenue prisoners," there were 2,163 males and 90 females, making a total of 2,253 prisoners.

Prisons. Statement No 5.

29. Of these there were—

Under 12 years of age.	4
Of 12 years and under 16 years of age ..	24
Of 16 „ „ „ 20 „ ..	93
20 „ to „ 30 „ ..	705
30 „ to „ 40 „ ..	844
40 „ to „ 50 „ ..	368
50 „ to „ 60 „ ..	146
And above 60 years of age	69
	2,253

30. The number of times the prisoners had been convicted is shewn below :—

	Prisoners.
First conviction	2,063
Second conviction	97
Third conviction..	48
More than 3 times	34
Number of previous convictions uncertain.	11
	2,253

31. The number of prisoners who knew how to read and write was— 214

Those who were well educated	32
Those who had received their instruction in jail.	31
	277

The statements 6 and 7 sufficiently explain themselves.

Mysore Judicial Comr.'s Office,
Bangalore, 15*th May* 1868.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANGALORE CENTRAL JAIL FOR 1867.

Following the arrangement of last year's report, I shall set down what there is to be said concerning the Bangalore Central Jail and its people for 1867, under the undermentioned heads :—

I. The buildings, and accommodation afforded thereby.
II. Number of prisoners, classification and discipline.
III. Labor and the employment of the prisoners.
IV. Diet.
V. Water supply.
VI. Clothing.
VII. Conservancy and drainage.
VIII. Health of the prisoners.
IX. The establishment.
X. Financial and—
XI. A few general remarks.

I. BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION.

Works accomplished.

2. No addition has been made to the Central Jail during the year, or alteration of any importance. Among minor operations in this respect there have been effected :— 1. A boiler put up to cleanse woollen clothing ; 2. four cooking stores erected ; 3. sun-dried bricks laid down in sleeping places in A. B. C. barracks ; 4. stone drains completed ; 5. cook house to pettah jail ; 6. walling up solitary cells in lieu of open railing ; 7. flooring with tiles the female hospital ; flooring passages of solitary cells ; 8. small filter put up at the well in F barrack ; 9. urinaries completed ; 10. palisading completed ; 11. juvenile prison built in the garden.

Works in progress.

3. At present there is in progress the conversion of some store sheds at the s. w. corner into lavatories and washing places, a somewhat extensive work, and one of which there is great need ; also sun-dried bricks are being laid down in such of the barracks not already

so provided, so as to form for each man a separate and distinct sleeping place. There are in contemplation some alterations to the sleeping rooms comprising more ventilation above, and less below, and placing of the troughs for necessary purposes at night in a recess, whereby space will be gained and greater cleanliness and decency secured, and in all respects a desirable change accomplished. Some other minor alterations are desirable, as for instance better provision for men not convicted, for men condemned to death, &c., which will probably be gradually effected.

Juvenile prison.

4. The principal new work in connection with the buildings of the Central Jail has been the erection of a juvenile prison. This is placed outside the wall at the S. E. corner on a most suitable piece of ground, 2¼ acres in extent, quite apart from the rest of the jail. It is entirely new, and consists of a central block of two rooms and a guard room, two small buildings flanking the central one on each side and 15 feet in front, containing in one, a hospital and room for the school master; in the other a bath-room and two cells; and two smaller sheds, one at each side at the back, one being a cook room, the other a latrine. The sleeping rooms are capable of containing 50, and the whole is compact, neat, and even not without architectural effect. It was built almost entirely by convicts under the superintendence of Mr. Hutson from plans furnished by the Executive Engineer, and it appears well calculated to suit the purpose for which it is intended. It has only just been occupied, so that nothing can be said of it yet by experience, but it supplies to the Central Jail what has long been felt as a want, viz., a means, of separation of juveniles from adults.

Description of Buildings.

5. The buildings composing the Bangalore Central Jail at present may be divided into six different portions, designated as follows:—

1. Central convict prison for long-term men comprising the 9 radiating barracks in the middle.
2. Pettah or district jail for short-term men.
3. Female prison.
4. Juvenile prison.
5. European criminal prison.
6. Civil jail.

6. The accommodation afforded by these in their sleeping wards, giving to each prisoner a fair allowance of area and cubic space, though scarcely so much as is laid down for warmer climates, is—

Accommodation.

1.	Central prison ..	700		Allowing an average of 500 cubic space and 36 superficial area.
2.	Pettah jail	150		
3.	Female prison ..	75		
4	Juvenile prison ..	50		
5.	European criminal prison	60	natives.	
6.	Civil jail	30		
		1,065		

7. The civil jail has been amply sufficient for what has been required for the year, but the having civil prisoners inside, a convict prison has been found somewhat inconvenient, and both for the sake of its tenants as well as for the discipline of the Central Jail, it would be well, could the place of confinement for debtors be moved from within the walls of the former, or a separate entrance made.

Civil Jail.

8. The accommodation of the hospital has been at times rather scanty, although ample for the last 3 or 4 months. The building is well suited for its purpose, excepting that the main wards are rather dark, and the situation of it is rather low. I have often found benefit to chronic asthenic complaints by sending them into a tent pitched on the high ground near the civil jail.

Hospital.

9. The buildings are generally in good repair, but in this respect, constant care is necessary, and more is requisite than might be expected in a prison so lately erected. All repairs are executed by convicts.

Repairs.

II. NO. OF PRISONERS, CLASSIFICATION AND DISCIPLINE.

10. On 31st December 1866, there were remaining in the Central Jail 1,333, and during the year there had been 1,055 admissions; making a total prison population of 2,388.

11. The aggregate number for the year has been 428,469, giving a daily average strength of 1173·887.

Total Prison population.

12. Of the total prison population there have been—

Released on expiry of sentence	1,034
Transported or Transferred	159
Died...	63
Released for sickness	6
Do. for good conduct	6
Lunatic Asylum	1
Executed	4
There are remaining	1,115
The highest number locked up has been	1,334
The lowest	1,100

Remaining.

13. Of those remaining 1,110 are convicted, 5 civil; none under trial.

Convicted prisoners.

14. Of the convicted 1,081 are rigorous, 29 simple.

Sex.

15. 1,081 are men and juveniles, and 29 women.

Age.

16. Nearly two-thirds are in the prime of life between 20 and 40. Vide form No. 1.

Crime.

17. 44 are against the state or public justice.
104 are against the person.
913 are against property.
49 other crimes not included in above.
1,110 as under.

Against Public Justice.

Counterfeiting coin.	Altering coin.	Passing bad coin.	Resisting public servant.	Insult in judicial proceeding.	Escape.	Disobeying notice to attend.	Giving false evidence.	Fabricating do.	Forgery.	Total.
3	2	19	2	1	1	2	5	4	5	44

Against the Person.

Murder. By robbers.	Murder. Poison.	Murder. Other murders.	Attempt to murder.	Culpable homicide.	Causing miscarriage.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt.	Do. by dangerous weapons.	Administering stupefying drug	Act dangerous to life.	Assault and criminal force.	Criminal intimidation.	Kidnapping.	Adultery.	Rape.	Unnatural offence	Total.
6	1	14	8	17	2	12	9	1	13	2	1	1	3	4	7	1	104

Against Property.

With Violence.							Without Violence.									
Dacoity.	Robbery with hurt.	Robbery.	House-breaking to commit theft.	Other than theft.	Attempt at house-breaking.	Lurking house-trespass.	Theft of cattle.	Ordinary.	Receiving stolen property.	Misappropriation.	Criminal breach of trust.	Cheating.	Mischief, ordinary.	Poisoning cattle.	Mischief by fire.	Total.
307	112	87	107	3	8	44	24	151	24	6	15	11	10	1	3	913

Other Crimes not included in above.

Thugs.	Vagrancy.	Bad character.	Total.
24	3	22	49

Most crimes appear to have diminished proportionally from last year's numbers, except murder, which remains nearly the same.

18. There are a larger proportion of long-term men than last year as $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$rds and the nature of their sentences is as follows:—

Length of Sentence.

Nature of Sentence.

19. Rigorous imprisonment. 1,081
Do. with fine.. .. 234
Do. with solitary cells. 39
Do. with flogging. .. 12
Simple imprisonment .. 29
Do. with fine .. 15

20. The largest proportion is from 1 to 3 years as under.

Period in Jail.

30 years & under.	20 to 30.	10 to 20.	7 to 10.	5 to 7.	3 to 5.	1 to 3.	Under 1.	Total.
0	31	8	16	76	223	412	344	1,110

Trade. 21. Agriculturists, coolies, watchmen, dealers and gardeners are the most numerous. Vide form 7.

Race. 22. Canarese, Telugu and Tamil form nearly $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the whole, the rest are made up of Mahomedans and Mahrattas, of East Indians there is 1.

Caste. 23. The prevailing castes are Vukligers, Wudders, Lumbanays, Korchars, Baders, and Pariahs.

Religion. 24. The Hindus are naturally most numerous. Mahomedans furnish 10 per cent, and Christians $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Education. 25. Education is at a very low ebb, vide form No. 5, in which only 115 can read and write; a percentage of 10.

Occupation in Jail. 26.

Manufacture.	Garden.	Building.	Jail duty.
414	142	158	258.

Re-committals. 27. 98 are re-committals, of which 87 long-term and 11 short-term.

Social relations. 28. $\frac{4}{10}$ths are unmarried, the rest married, and 404 have children. Vide form No. 7.

Admissions. 29. There were admitted into jail 1,055; of these 881 convicted, 56 committed to Sessions or under trial; civil 143. Among under trial, 25 were convicted and included therein, the remaining 31 were acquitted.

Convicted. 30. Of the convicted the following are some statistics:—

Number. 31. Number, 881.

Description. 32. Description, 767 rigorous, 114 simple.

Sex. 33. Men and juveniles 819, women 62.

Age. 34. Age, the greatest proportion between 20 and 30.

Under 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	21 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	41 to 50 years.	51 to 60 years.	61 years and upwards.	Total.
21	101	372	274	87	24	2	881

Crimes.

35. 77 are against the state or public justice.
93 are against the person.
665 are against property.
46 other crimes not included in the above.
881 as under.

Offences against State and Justice.

Counterfeiting coin.	Diminishing or altering coin.	Passing bad coin.	Giving false information.	Obstructing public servant.	Disobedience of lawful authority.	Insult or interruption to judicial proceeding.	Resistance to lawful apprehension.	Escape from lawful custody.	Absconding, disobeying summons.	Taking valuable thing by public servant.	Negligently suffering escape.	Giving false evidence.	Forgery.	False trade mark.	Affray.	Offences relating to religion.	TOTAL.
5	4	9	7	4	3	1	4	8	3	1	5	3	5	1	13	1	77

Offences against the Person.

Murder. By Robbers.	Murder. Other murders.	Attempt to murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt at suicide.	Grievous hurt.	Hurt.	Administering stupefying drug.	Assault or criminal force.	Criminal intimidation.	Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication.	Kidnapping.	Adultery.	Rape.	Unnatural offence.	Defamation.	TOTAL.
7	23	1	6	4	3	11	3	20	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	93

Offences against Property.

Dacoity.	Robbery with hurt.	Robbery.	House-breaking to commit theft.	Do. to commit other offence.	Do. with attempt at hurt.	House-breaking or lurking house-trespass.	Theft of cattle.	Ordinary.	Receiving stolen propery.	Misappropriation.	Criminal breach of trust.	Cheating.	Mischief, ordinary	Do. by killing cattle.	Criminal trespass.	TOTAL.
136	11	20	6 3	8	10	0	15	255	25	20	15	18	23	14	12	665

Other Crimes not included in above.

Vagrancy.	Bad habit and repute.	Riot.	Catching fish in Ulsoor tank.	Buying soldiers' necessaries.	Selling gunpowder.	TOTAL.
16	18	6	3	2	1	46

Sentence.

36. More than half are for under a year; 75 for transportation; 3 capital.

Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 7 years.	7 to 10 years.	10 and above.	Life Transportation.	Not life Transportation.	Capital punishment.	TOTAL.
495	166	42	50	37	13	30	45	3	881

Trades.

37. Trades.

TRADE.	No.	TRADE.	No.
Coolies	347	Prostitute...	1
Bricklayers	8	Moonshee..	1
Dealers	36	Kalasee	1
Cultivators	207	Student	1
Accountant	1	Kavady	1
Shoemakers	19	Dhalayet	1
Horse-keepers	17	Dressing boy	1
Cooks	17	Peons	17
Blacksmiths	6	Sepoys	3
Coachmen...	3	Goomastah	2
Arrack-sellers	5	Carpet weaver	1
Sapper	1	Milkmen	2
Weavers	28	Painter	1
Toties	23	Cleaning boys	2
Ayahs	2	Merchant	1
Tallyars	6	Flower-sellers	2
Bakers	3	Mootchee	1
Vakeel	1	Clerk	1
Tailors	8	Servants	2
Mason	1	Sastry	1
Washerman	7	Maties	4
Gardeners...	31	Goldsmith...	8
Writers	2	Pinjar	1
Sawyers	1	Ameenah	1
Kazurs	1	Barbers	2

TRADE.	No.	TRADE.	No.
Teacher	1	Carpenters	4
Mussalchee	1	Beggars	6
Shanbogues	2	Laborers	2
Bearers	2	Bandy man	1
Fishermen	3	Dhoobashes	3
Sweepers	1	Butlers	3
Dyer	1	Duffadar	1
Bhang seller	1	Poojary	3
Stone cutter	1	Oilmonger	1
Maistry	1	Butcher	1

Race and Caste.	38 Europeans and East Indians.	7
	Mahomedans..	98
	Hindoos :—	
	Canarese	370
	Mahrattas	4
	Tenlingas	206
	Tamil	196
	Malabar	0
Caste.	39. Mussulmen	98
	Mahratta	4
	East Indians	7
	Brahmins and Comaties.	13
	Lumbanays	28
	Korchurs	54
	Vukligars	119
	Pariahs	261
	Baders.	60
	Wudders	48
	Native Christians	8
	Other castes	183

Re-committals.

40. Of the admissions, 30 were recommittals; of these 17 had been incarcerated in Bangalore Central Jail before; 13 elsewhere.

41. The great majority of re-committals come from Bangalore cantonment and the immediate vicinity, whether this shews that they are undeterred by the more stringent police, or that the police are more

active in capturing offenders there, may be an open question ; but it goes to prove that confirmed bad characters congregate as much as possible in towns.

42. In regard to these men the following statistics have been collected, and are not without import.

No. and Sex. Thirty men

Age.

Within 20 years.	30 years.	40 years.	50 years.	60 years.	Total.
2	15	11	1	1	30

Trade.	Horse-keeper.	Brick-layer.	Cooly.	Gardener.	Weaver.	Shoemaker.	Cultivator.	Washer-man.
	1	1	13	5	3	2	4	1

Race.	Tamil	Telugu.	Canarese.	Mussulmen.
	4	5	16	5

Religion.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
	5	25

No. of times in jail.	2nd time.	3rd time.	4th time.	6th time.	7th time.	11th time.
	12	12	1	3	1	1

Present Crime.				
	Dacoity	2	House-breaking and theft	1
	Robbery.	1	Theft.	10
	Forgery.	1	Do. and criminal force.	1
	Cheating.	2	Do. and escape.	1
	Counterfeiting coin.	1	Stealing cattle.	1
	House breaking	8	Bad character.	1
Previous Crime.				
	Recg. stolen property	3	Bad character.	1
	Dealing in do.	1	Criminal force.	1
	House-breaking.	1	Theft.	23

Present Sentence.

Transportation.		7 years imprisonment.	5 years imprisonment.	3 years imprisonment.	1 to 3 years imprisonment.	Under 1 year imprisonment.
Life.	10 years.					
1	1	2	2	3	18	3

Previous Sentence.

14 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1 to 2 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 6 months.
1	1	1	7	20	0

Period since last release.

Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	More than 1 year and under 2.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 4 years.	From 4 to 5 years.
11	12	7	0	0	0

Social Relations.

Whether married—

8 married, 22 unmarried.

Have children—

5 have children; others none.

Education.

Education.

Can read and write well.	Can read and write a little.	Not at all.
0	0	30

Behaviour in Jail.

Indifferent.

43. As remarked in last year's report, no system of classification founded upon the nature of the crime has been adopted. The only guide in this respect being the consideration of the sex and age of the convict and also to some extent the length and nature of the punishment.

Classification.

Location of Prisoners.

44. 1. The women are located in the female prison.

2. The juveniles in the juvenile prison

3. The short-term (under 1 year) in pettah jail.

4. The long-term in central barracks, the longest facing nearest the tower.

5. The non-laboring, the weakly, and infirm, in the European criminal prison.

6. The good conduct men in the same in a separate room.

7. The re-committals and bad conduct men, in solitary sheds and cells on the left.
8. The newly admitted long-term, in light cells and room in the cell yard apart on the right.
9. The under trial committed to session, in another room, also on the right.
10. The condemned men, in one of the cells to the left.
11. The civil debtors, in the civil jail.
12. There is only one convicted East Indian who is located apart in the civil jail.

This arrangement is convenient, and as far as it goes, assists in the application of supervision, discipline, diet and labor.

45. As regards classification by crime, it could not be well carried out in this jail, and I am not well assured of its advantages. The dangers of deterioration by contact in a country, where caste so much rules over associations and intercourse, are not perhaps so great as elsewhere, and unless the criminal is to be subjected to a peculiar kind of discipline, I do not see much use in placing him in any particular class because of his crime.

46. For discipline, I think it is all in all to have many classes, and I would here, I think, begin with murderers and re-committals. The latter, who may be supposed to be habitual offenders, especially require a more severe, and, if possible, more ignominious punishment than others; and for this purpose I have often desired that the accommodation in the jail allowed of their being located entirely by themselves, and so far as can be, this is done, but not so perfectly as the case requires and might be wished.

47. The conduct of the prisoners has upon the whole been good, more especially towards the latter part of the year. There have been 323 punishments, of which the cause and nature is as follows:—

Conduct of Prisoners.

Table of Breaches of Jail Discipline.

Using bad language & quarrelling.	Disobedience to orders.	Neglect of work.	Having forbidden articles.	Wilfully breaking Government property.	Refusing to work.	Making false complaints.	Stealing meat, vegetables, &c.	Not reporting offence.	Attempt to escape.	Total.
32	49	50	119	3	19	5	29	11	6	323

Nature of Punishment.	Cells with hard Labor.	Ditto without work on non-laboring diet.	Flogging.	Total.
Number of Prisoners.	72	62	189	323

It will be seen that a great proportion of these offences, as having forbidden articles, were preventable, and in fact not possible of committal without assistance and connivance.

48. Thieves are the most troublesome class in jail, and after them robbers and dacoits; and re-committals do not find themselves better able to regulate their conduct in jail than out; for out of their number, they furnish a goodly portion for breaches of discipline. I shall allude to this subject further under the head discipline.

Escapes.

49. There have been no escapes. Six attempts were made, five from work in the garden, and one from the solitary cells at night, all of which were frustrated.

50. As regards the latter, it furnished another example of how insecure the cells in this jail are as originally built; the man although by no means of very active habit and wearing irons, easily effected his exit through the roof.

Executions.

51. There were four executions carried out upon the new gallows and drop, and within the garden enclosure.

By these means this extreme sentence of the law is accomplished in a seemly and efficient manner. The gallows and drop are, as far as can be, a convenient and merciful arrangement for the criminal, and as the public are not admitted within the garden wall, the extinction of life is not made a spectacle to which it is, (as it were) invited to attend, while there is still sufficient publicity to insure that the punishment is rightly and decently inflicted, without, I think, the loss of any deterrent effect it may have.

Discipline.

52. The most important part of a jail management is its discipline. Unless this is well carried out, the prison fails of its purpose, and any approbation it may deserve for other portions of its economy

can only be considered as second rate commendation. A good deal of attention has been paid to this matter in the Bangalore Central Jail during the past year, and some success has been attained therein; but any regular system requires for its complete effect, a trained establishment, and a prison divided into several distinct and separate portions. Here both are wanting, therefore the progress has not been equal to the necessities of the case. As far as quiet, cleanliness, obedience and regularity are concerned, the position arrived at is good and fairly satisfactory; but further than this, it seems difficult to make a step, and in the inculcation of any principles of steady industry, higher morality and desire for improvement, I am afraid, that not much has been secured. But I do not despair of something being effected towards this end in time.

53. I would particularly mention that I have little faith in what is called *Reform* in a prison, especially situate as this is without sufficient means of segregation and moral training; but I think it quite possible to prevent any further lapse into depravity from exposure to an unhealthy moral atmosphere, and to encourage and afford assistance to any man in whom there are seeds of good, and who has already begun to reform himself; also to initiate and establish habits of regular conduct, cleanliness, &c.

54. Reform begins within, habits can be laid on from without; and this is all that need be sought after, until education becomes more a part of jail discipline. The maxims I have worked upon have been that prison discipline should be severe, but not cruel; harsh, if necessary, but never inhuman; disagreeable but not degrading; also to deal as much as possible with the individual, and to maintain (during the first part of his career at least) a constant supervision over him; any relaxation to be granted only after a considerable time and as a reward for good conduct.

55. As it is only to long-term convicts of rigorous imprisonment, that any discipline other than the most ordinary can be applied, it is only to them that I have endeavoured to institute and carry out a more extended system calculated in some slight degree to affect the moral nature and to aid in acquiring habits of order and industry. For them I have established a probationary period, a register of work and conduct, a good conduct list, and a bad conduct list, and have endeavoured to carry out that most essential part of discipline individualization.

56. A man whose sentence exceeds two years is on his reception placed in separate confinement; he has no work to do, except walking drill and cleaning his fetters, and is placed on non-laboring diet. Should he have attended to all orders given to him regarding cleanliness, method of wearing his clothes, &c., he is after 8 or 10 days placed upon B laboring diet, and goes to medium labor in solitude. When this period is passed and he has not committed any breach of discipline, and has been obedient and orderly, he is sent to work in association in the day time, returning to his separate cell at night. After a further period at this stage, his conduct still being good, he passes on to a fourth period, that of harder labor in association. Should he break down at any stage, or commit himself in any way, he is sent back to the beginning, and has to do all over again. The periods are very short as yet; only eight days.

Probationary stage.

57. The short time this plan has been pursued prevents any opinion being given as to its success, but I am convinced that the principle is good, and, if it could be carried out more extensively and completely, would be productive of much good. It has, I think, many advantages to recommend it, chiefly that it is more humane and at the same time more severe, than placing the newly arrived prisoner at once among the others. Humane, in that very frequently, when men sentenced to long terms come in, they are depressed in spirits, and all functional and active life is at a somewhat low ebb; to place them therefore at once upon laboring diet, which is more than they can digest, and to set them to work, which is more than their strength is able for, is somewhat cruel and generally induces sickness; this is avoided by the period of low diet and no work. It is severe in the separation it entails, in the constant supervision, and in the impossibility of avoiding the allotted task when the working stage begins. There is also much benefit gained in the gradual initiation of the convict into the discipline and order of the prison, and in the insight which is afforded into his character.

58. When his probation is finished, he is taken out and placed at some branch of manufacture at which it is thought best to set him from his antecedents, from his apparent capabilities, or from the requirements of the jail. The principal interest consulted being the man's

own, or what is likely to be most useful to him hereafter. The stupidity and incapability of most of the prisoners renders this no easy task, and in many cases all attempts to teach a trade have to be abandoned.

59. Convicts of shorter-terms are not subjected to any such initiatory process as yet for want of space, but I think that it would be useful to apply it to all long-term men. In the same way it would be, I am sure, very beneficial to have a time of probation as it were for men who have been long in jail, previous to their final release, as a gradual re-introduction to the world; but of course nothing could be done in this way without a distinct prison for the purpose, and a legislative enactment. Intimation of all releases is sent to the Superintendent of police with information as to the prisoners' destination and prospects of employ.

60. All convicts are on their reception made thoroughly acquainted with the rules of the prison, and taught how to wear their clothes, and how to walk smartly; these two apparently simple things are not inculcated without some little trouble, as slovenliness and laziness generally form portion of the criminal's being. The lazy lounge is a favorite mode of progression with a prisoner when left to himself. A little military drill has also been taught, as far as the movements of the legs and arms, serving the doubly useful purpose of teaching the man the use of his limbs and of filling up portions of otherwise unoccupied time.

61. Constantly to occupy the man without any appearance of "nagging" or bullying, is an object to be always kept in view, as idle moments cannot be very profitably spent in a jail. For this reason, on Sundays frequent inspections are held, and all bathing, washing, and mending, done on that day.

62. Also men sentenced to simple imprisonment, or non-laboring, are encouraged to work, and if they do so well and willingly, receive the rations of a laboring prisoner. Imprisonment without work for any period over a month must, I think, be of very doubtful utility.

Re-committals.

63. The discipline for re-committals is somewhat more severe than for others, and they are, as a rule, when more than twice in jail, placed at the hardest and most menial work in the prison.

64. For women the discipline it necessarily light, and it has not been

Women.

requisite to carry it to a greater extent, than solitary confinement with or without work and change of diet, except in two cases of continued disobedience and quarrelling; to one of these, cutting of the hair was had re-course to, after all else had failed, with good effect; and the other is still undergoing a lengthened period of complete separation, as she appears perfectly unfit from bad temper to be with others.

Short-terms.

65. The discipline for the short-term men in the pettah jail is made harder by their wearing irons, and also in some measure by the coarser and less plentiful dietary.

Juveniles.

66. For juveniles it is intended that it should be that of constant watchfulness rather than of severity, but it is sharpened up occasionally by the administration of whipping.

67. It is an important part of a good system, that discipline should pervade every part of the jail management and of the convicts' proceedings; his rising up, lying down, his walk, his conversation, his food, his drink, his clothes, his work, every thing he does should be judged of in reference to a judicious discipline.

Marks.

68. In furtherance thereof and to aid in recognition of an individual, a number of marks have been introduced, and are found useful. The men are marked for crime, length of confinement, for labor, for re-committal, for good conduct, for bad conduct, for position in jail, for kind of diet, &c., &c.

Rewards and Punishments.

69. As in other bodies of men where discipline has to be maintained, it is necessary to appeal for assistance to the two great sentiments of hope and fear, so here a system of rewards and punishments is carried on.

70. The rewards as yet are on a small scale, and consist of removal of fetters, appointments of cook, warder and work overseer, permission to see friends, badge for industry, occasioanl allowance of fruit, badge for good conduct, a place upon the good conduct list, carrying with it some small privileges as a white dress, a sleeping ward

separate from the body of prisoners, books to read, permission to write to friends, occasional issue of fruit, &c., and a hope of a recommendation for a remission of punishment.

71. The punishments are, imposition of fetters, separation in punishment yard, extra labor, punishment exercise, wearing a mask, place on the bad conduct list, carrying with it many disadvantages, solitary confinement with hard labor, solitary confinement without work, and on non-laboring rations, flogging.

72. The effect of these punishments is various according to the character of the man dealt with. As a rule a slow punishment, that is one extending over some days as solitary confinement, is found to be better suited, (that is harder to bear) for a man who commits an impulsive offence, such as quarrelling, fighting, some kinds of disobedience; while a sudden and painful punishment, as flogging, extra work or exercise, &c., is most distasteful to a man whose offence is more deliberate, such as obtaining tobacco and other forbidden things, neglect of work, stealing rations, &c.

Fetters.

73. For many reasons I have begun and carried out as far as seems right, safe and expedient, the removal of fetters from the prisoners in the Central Jail, and they are now worn only by re-committals, bad-conduct men, short-term men, some transportation men, and some long-term men at the beginning of their confinement. I have made it and make it in some measure dependant on the man's conduct, and it is found a great incentive to good behaviour. I am not quite assured of the good part, their continued imposition bears in a right system of discipline which has constant supervision as portion of its details. They are certainly inconvenient to wear and an impediment to escape, but if this latter can be guarded against by alertness on the part of the establishment, or by good high walls, or other means, it is much better. For men insufficiently guarded at out-door labor, they may assuredly be requisite, but in the intramural system they are scarcely necessary. Their removal is a great assistance to the performance of work, and of its good effects on health, I am fully convinced, as will be mentioned elsewhere; it is also economical. Men of long term of rigorous imprisonment now wear a *ring* with a gaiter on both legs.

74. I cannot say whether any impression for good is being made,

or any principles for right conduct are being imbibed, but of the behaviour and habits of the convicts in the jail, I can testify to a very great improvement. An indication of a standard of right having been given to them, there is apparent on the part of the majority, some endeavour to attain to it, and there is throughout a higher and better tone of feeling. Breaches of discipline are becoming more rare, and there is on their being detected, some sense of shame shewn, and an anxiety to render the disgrace thereof as little lasting as possible.

Results.

75. Comparison of the punishment, register of the year under review and placed in periods of 3 months, afford some proof of this ; and this

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Number punished.	119	99	65	40

is the more reliable and gratifying inasmuch as it has taken place, not because of laxity or of overlooking of offences, but along with a greater vigilance and more stringent discipline.

76. In speaking of the effects of a discipline, it is perhaps necessary to take some account of the character of the criminals who are dealt with. The great majority of convicts who come to the Bangalore Central Jail appear to me to be stupid, indifferent, lazy, ignorant men, in fact a somewhat degenerate set ; as a rule bad workmen, and slow to learn, and not easily impressed with any feeling. The impulse which led them to commit crime having left them, they appear as though they had sunk back into apathy. This appearance at first of course may result somewhat from the depression of their conviction and sentence ; as they generally revive and look more lively after a short time. Few belong to what may be called, or are generally known as criminal classes, and nearly all had some employ up to the moment they transgressed the law.

Character of the Criminals.

77. With a confirmed criminal or one embarked in a course of crime, there is usually associated the possession of superior physical force or some mental sharpness, even if of a low kind, these do not ap-

pear to have either as a body, and not even the pressing necessity of want to induce to crime. They appear to be men who have erred more from facilities to commit crime than from unusual propensity thereto. With such men it is evidently difficult to deal systematically and without aiming at any so called reformatory results; it appears to me sufficient to begin with, to insist upon regular and correct behaviour during the convict's stay in jail.

78. Yet this is not altogether sufficient when we come to deal with a long-term man. It is incumbent, I think, in his case to do something to support, strengthen or develop his mental powers whatever they may be, or at all events to prevent any deterioration in mental vigor so that he may be restored to liberty in a state at least not worse than when he went into jail. There is no standing still in this respect, therefore if he does not get some impetus forward, he will go back. I have been much struck with the expression of gradually growing intelligence in the face of a man after he has been made a warder or work overseer, or placed at some work which occupies his mind, in strong contrast to the face of one whose long sentence has been spent monotonously in prison duty, or mere mechanical employment. In the Bangalore Central Jail, complete almost as far as regards the physical welfare of the prisoners, nothing has yet been done directly for their mental or moral culture, except in the case of the juveniles.

Education.

79. It is, I think, advisable that some small endeavours should be made in this way, and that some teaching should form part of its discipline. I do not mean that time otherwise occupied should be set aside for the purpose of education, or that any expense beyond the most trifling should be incurred, but that it should be called in as an aid to discipline by employing time after the conclusion of labor, which is now lost. For this reason I have made arrangements to begin classes for all long-term prisoners who cannot read or write, as an experiment, and, making use of prisoner monitors, shall have them instructed in these elements of knowledge. It is not necessary that much should be done, but that little is positively required to prevent a falling away or impairment of mental power, a result not at all unlikely in the course of a long period of intramural incarceration.

80. In this respect the intramural system is harder to bear than

the out-door labor plan, for in the latter the *mind* had some diversion or employment in observing what might happen around in going and returning to work, and in the changes of scene or season, but when for years nothing is present to the man's gaze, but the same walls, and there is nothing whereon to exercise the powers of observation or comparison, I should think they are in much danger of becoming weakened from disuse.

III. LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

Labor.

81. The prison labor assigned to the convicts is divided (as before) into hard, medium, and light, and is allotted on entrance according to the man's strength or state of health, and afterwards in some measure according to his conduct.

82. The *hard* consists of grinding flour, ramming earth, breaking stones, working with pick-axes, &c. The medium excludes the above, and consists chiefly of working in the garden, carrying earth, making roads, &c. The light for the delicate and sickly excludes both the former, and is chiefly confined to breaking clods, picking weeds, &c.

Employment.

83. The employment of the prisoners is divided, as before into three.—1. Manufactures. 2. The garden, earth work, building, &c. 3. Jail duties.

Manufactures.

84. The manufactures employ about 400 men, and embrace woollen and cotton fabrics, gunny weaving, tailoring, leather work, carpenter and blacksmith work, tent-making, basket-making, brick and tile making and pottery, lithographic press printing, &c., &c.

85. It is found however essential for success to limit the chief operations to a few articles and to endeavour to produce them of superior quality. The principal efforts have therefore been confined to cotton, wool and fibre weaving.

86. In *cotton*, the chief products have been doosootie, dungarie and tent cloth, cotton carpets, with towels, napkins, and table cloths in small quantity. In *wool*, cumblies, horse blankets, carpets and rugs, the two first more especially. In the manufacture of horse blankets considerable success has been attained, both as regards pattern and texture, and there is always a fair sale for what is produced. Carpet

making also has progressed somewhat, and two very good specimens were made up to order for transmission to England. It is not easy however to get good raw material to work with, and success does not always attend the efforts in dyeing. In *fibre*, gunny weaving has been carried on to considerable extent, and large quantities made up for the use of the ordnance department, Madras. It is a good work for prison manufacture, the raw material being cheap, and the skill necessary for working it up not very great.

87. *Tent* making has lately been introduced as a regular branch of jail industry, and promises fairly to succeed and be remunerative for the prison and for the Government; 15 baggage tents and 1 hill tent have been made and sold.

88. *Tailoring* is carried on tolerably briskly, and there are 30 men constantly employed in making clothing for the establishment, for the prisoners, horse clothing, tent making, &c., &c.

89. *Carpentering* and *blacksmith* work is used chiefly upon jail requirements. In the former there was plenty of work in building, but the latter does not flourish owing to there being no scope for its development.

90. The *lithographic* press has been constantly at work, chiefly in the vernacular. A large number of test papers in Canarese have been written and printed off for the Indian Government. In English there has not been much done, owing to the want of a good English writer; lately the services of one has been secured sufficiently good for plain work.

91. The *brick* and *tile* making have not been carried on beyond what was required for building purposes on the premises, and the pottery has been checked for want of sale.

92. *Spinning.* There are many objections to spinning as an employment in jail for male convicts, and I have endeavoured to get rid of it, as much as possible, by buying the raw material spun, and hope to do away with it still more.

Results.

93. The results in the manufactory whether as regards quality or quantity have not been very satisfactory; but the chief jailor, upon whom devolves chiefly the care of this branch, has been a

good deal taken up with superintending buildings and alterations, and has not perhaps been able to give to this the full amount of requisite attention. All building work is now nearly complete, and there will not be much in this way to occupy him during this year, and endeavours will be made to improve the position of the manufactures and secure more favorable returns.

94. But the right conduct of a manufactory, even of this size, is not easy, and requires an amount of care, skill, knowledge and experience, which is not easy to find in one whose chief employment is in another line. It has been found very difficult also to get good instructors, and without them it is impossible to get on well; they are difficult to obtain, because the service is not popular with men of that class, and because no doubt they can do well and better on their own ground outside.

95. There are many considerations to be taken into account in carrying on trades and manufactures in a jail: for the man, for the Government, and for the establishment. As effecting the man, the employment should be simple and useful, of such nature as will be useful to him afterwards, and will not injure his health now. For the State, it ought to be as remunerative as possible, and sufficiently hard to have some penal effect; and for the establishment, the labor had better be concentrated as much as possible upon one or two objects, so as to secure greater energy of attention.

96. No machinery, except a loom and 4 spinning jacks, has been bought during the year. In this respect I think, that beyond those in usual use in the country, as few mechanical appliances as possible, should be introduced into a jail, because it is by no means the place where manual exertion should be aided by machinery, and also because it is better, the man should use and be practised in such contrivances as he will find to hand when he goes out. Of course, if these can be improved upon simply and cheaply, that ought to be done.

Machines.

97. I think that, if possible, the whole manufacturing capability should be employed by Government and on Government work, in supplying articles for such jails as do not manufacture for themselves, for hospitals and for other establishments. A good deal has been

Direction.

done this year in this way, and is found most satisfactory, and it appears to me to commend itself in many ways, but unless it is authoritatively carried out, it will not succeed upon a secure or permanent footing, for it may be that it interferes with many established and time honored local arrangements. Without this is done I am afraid the manufactures of the Central Jail will not prosper or be kept up as they ought.

Garden and Earth-work.

98. The chief works under garden, earth-work and building, have been, bringing under cultivation the garden grounds, erecting *pisé* walls round it, and building the juvenile prison. Of the wall nearly 1,800 yards have been erected of an average height of 8 feet and breadth 2½ feet. It has now been completed all round the garden and ground above, and forms an excellent barrier.

99. The garden itself is one of the most important works of all in the jail, whether regarded as a source of supply of good vegetables or as a field for healthy suitable labor. It is a large piece of ground, 13 acres in extent, conveniently situated between the two jails, and of a barren unproductive soil. On this latter account I consider it a most appropriate object ; whereon to employ convicts, as it requires unceasing labor from a large number, constant care, and much trouble to bring it into order ; by which they are kept in good condition for hard work, and from which they may read a lesson of their own state and means of reclamation.

100. The want of a sufficiency of water is a drawback, but this also can be overcome by labor, for it is to be found by digging for it at the lowest part of the garden, and it can from thence be carried or run along in channels, either way necessitating exertion on the part of the convict to supply his own wants.

101. This garden will afford ample occupation for many men for some years, and doubtless will be in the end fertile and remunerative. During the rainy season of 1867, it furnished most wholesome vegetables for some months to the amount of Rs. 1,180 for the year, and this ught to be doubled in this year, and go on increasing. Under this head also is included road-making, levelling, digging wells and tanks, &c., &c.

Building.

102. The juvenile prison has been described under the head buildings. It has given useful employ to a considerable number for the last 10 or 11

months. Under this head also comes brick making, some carpenters' and black smiths' work, &c., &c., and a great variety of work as mentioned under head buildings carried out under superintendence of the chief jailor.

103. But in a large jail like this, unless the establishment one and all pay most careful attention to see that every prisoner is fully employed, there is no doubt that many will escape without performing a due share, that too many men will be employed at one work, and much labor thereby lost: attention is paid to this point and endeavours are made to keep work accounts as far as possible ; but much remains to be done.

Jail service.

104. The jail duties are cooking, sweeping, scavenging, keeping accounts, and superintending stores, work, &c., hospital attendants, grinding flour, cleaning raggy, drawing water, washing. They occupy about 25 per cent of laboring convicts. The number is large, chiefly because of the dry conservancy, and of raggy being the staple food, which requires great care in cleaning, and does not admit of its being cooked in very large quantities. A number, such as warders, scavengers, &c., &c., who are reckoned as on jail duty, go to work as well during the day, attending to their special duty in the morning and evening.

105. Here may be mentioned regarding scavenging and menial duties ; that men for them are taken as much as possible from re-committals. When a man has been in jail more than twice, he can scarcely claim the protection of his caste, whatever it may be, from any kind of menial occupation.

Women.

106. The work for women is chiefly spinning and jail duty.

Juveniles.

107. Juveniles have for most of the year chiefly assisted in the manufactures along with the other convicts. Now however that they are entirely apart, I propose to occupy them mostly upon the piece of ground around their prison to form a garden, and this, with schooling, will be, I dare say, more profitable to them than unskilful endeavours to teach a trade. Of course should any boy have a previous knowledge of a trade, care will be taken to keep it up.

108. The non-laboring or simple imprisonment convicts have

some of the very lightest employ, as picking wool given them; but they are encouraged to work, and if any one chooses to do so willingly and heartily and usefully, he is permitted, and receives laboring rations.

Non-laboring.

109. The men under sentence from the Thuggee are now all exempted from hard labor, being too old. They have a small piece of ground set aside for their own use at the pettah jail, and a few of them work in it and succeed in raising very good vegetables.

Thugs and infirm Thugs.

110. The infirm of which there are a large number are employed chiefly in picking wool, breaking clods, picking weeds, &c.

Infirm.

111. Stone-breaking has lately been added to the list of labors, and it appears to me to be a very suitable and useful one to follow out, both for prisoners and the public. For a large number come into jail who from various circumstances cannot be well employed on any thing else; it is a work which can well be carried out intramurally, the raw material is cheap and plentiful, and I am sure the engineering department ought to offer a ready market for the *metal* for the sake of the roads.

Stone-breaking.

IV. DIET.

112. Considerable alterations have been made in the dietary during this year.

113. At the close of last year and at the beginning of this, it became evident from the general appearance of the prisoners, and from the extent and nature of the sickness, that some error existed in this respect, and that either from its monotony or from its being wanting in some nutritive principle, the scale then in use was insufficient to maintain health and vigor. A change was therefore rendered necessary, and after a few months of experimental trials, the present scale was found to answer admirably, and was sanctioned for adoption. It consists of four classes:—

A. For long-term men in full health and at hard labor, after six months' confinement or such period as may seem necessary.

B. For long-term men for the first six months or such period earlier as may seem requisite ; for men whose strength does not admit of their performing hard labor, and for men whose term is *one* year.

C. For short-term men or for those whose terms do not reach one year, (all under one year) in the pettah jail.

D. For all non-laboring prisoners under trial, men, women, juveniles above 12, &c.

These scales differ from each other in amount of dry grain, meat and other items, and also in the items themselves, the first two slightly from the other, and the last two considerably from the first two, and from each other.

114. These classifications appear to be necessary to suit the condition of the prisoners, and are expedient as well for health as for economy.

115. As far as diet can be made to enter into jail discipline, or at all events to be made not very tasteful, it is only applicable to short-term men. When a man is to be subject to penal regulations for a year or more, he requires entirely different treatment in this respect, and it becomes necessary to leave out all punitive views, and consult only the maintenance of health. Therefore the scale C is made coarse, and unpalatable compared to A and B, which are framed entirely for health and nutrition. The C is merely the old scale somewhat reduced in grain ; the A and B differ from that considerably, and chiefly in—

1. Increase of meat.
2. Do. oil and fat, (ghee, new).
3. Introduction of tyre for all, once a week.
4. Diminution in dry grain (rice and raggy).
5. Greater variety in distribution of do.
6. Increase in salt, 2 drams being eaten daily powdered with the food.
7. A more palatable curry powder.

116. All castes and classes have the same, and non-meat eaters have an equivalent given to them of an increased allowance of dholl and ghee.

117. Since the introduction of these scales into the Central Jail,

the alteration for the better in the health and condition of the prisoners has been most rapid and most marked. Their expression and physique has wonderfully improved, and the sickness and mortality have not only much decreased, but the character of the diseases has changed from being low, scorbutic and asthenic to a type indicating vitality and vigor of constitution. Of course other influences have been at work to aid in bringing about these results, but they are mainly to be attributed to the dietary. Indeed I did not anticipate so marked a change, for the old scale was not stinted or unwholesome, but it had been too long in use, and had not much variety in it, perhaps not sufficiently nutritious for long-term men and intramural imprisonment.

Effect upon Health.

118. In connection with the above circumstances, it would appear that for men under these conditions a more varied and a more nutritious diet is required, than for men at out-door labor or for the same men at liberty; also that monotony alone becomes a source of harm, and that therefore slight alterations (not additions) will no doubt be from time to time required.

119. Great care is taken to see that the due allowance is served out to all, and that it is properly prepared and issued; for in jails many mistakes are apt to occur in these respects, and the best diet scale fails to produce its effects from its not being *rigidly* adhered to.

Preparation of Food.

120 Two cooking ranges have been put up, and have much to recommend them in economy of fuel and preserving the clothes and eyes of the cooks, as well as the food from smoke and sparks; but their right use requires some experience, and until that is acquired, the food is in danger of being badly cooked. One used at the hospital (where it is better looked after) serves its purpose exceedingly well, and I would recommend their use in every cooking shed, serving as they do to secure economy and cleanliness. The saving alone in firewood by those in use already amounts to Rs. 540.

Cost.

121. The total cost of diet was 52,530—14—6, which gives the sum of 44—12—6 to each prisoner.

122. Of the different scales the cost at present prices is—

A.	3—10—7	per man per month.
B.	3— 7—2	do.
C.	2— 9—8	do.
D.	2— 6—11	do.

V. WATER SUPPLY.

123. The water supply for drinking and cooking is from the same source as formerly, viz., wells in the jail. It is of excellent quality, and every care is taken to render it wholesome by filtering and cleaning out the wells periodically. A small filter has been put up in one of the barracks for additional supply, and one will be placed near the outer well for the benefit of civil prisoners and those in the N. W. corner. The quantity has at times scarcely been sufficient, and there is at present every prospect of a scarcity during the ensuing hot weather.

Bathing and Washing.

124. The arrangements for bathing and washing are still very deficient, and the only point now in which the jail is incomplete, and any improvement is *decidedly* wanting. This will be effected, I trust, very shortly when the alterations necessary to convert the large shed at the S. W. corner into a lavatory now going on, are finished. The situation of this building is, I think, very suitable, being close to the latrine, whither the men must of necessity resort once or twice a day, and being low, water can be more easily procured. A well is now being sunk close by which promises a good supply, but I am afraid that it will not be possible to get sufficient quantity all the year round from this or other convenient source.

125. Towards the bottom of the garden, 2 or 3 wells have lately been dug, which always contain water, and from these it can always be fetched ; only necessitating the trouble of carrying it, which perhaps for convicts is not a bad thing, as teaching them exertion on their own behalf. I may say here that I am rather averse to having things too handy and convenient for men in jail.

VI. CLOTHING.

126. No alteration has been made in the clothing during the year, except in getting the quality improved. A method of wearing the cumbly has also been introduced, from which great benefit has been, I am sure, derived in health. At the beginning of the S. W. monsoon, the

occurrence of a number of cases of bowel complaint suggested the necessity of protecting the abdomen from cold, and by some means which would not interfere with the convicts' ability or necessity to work. The cumblies used in the jail are all made in 2 pieces of 6 feet by 2, two of which sewn together form one blanket 6 feet by 4 feet. Of these each man has two, (one for day and an additional one for night) and although warm and excellent for protection as long as the man was still, were from their size great impediments or in fact almost impossible to wear when it was necessary to do so at work. It therefore occurred to me to issue one of the blankets in its original 2 pieces; one of which could be wrapped round the body, and the other be available as a cover for the head when it rained. This therefore has been done, and is found both suitable and healthy. One piece is wrapped round the abdomen and chest and secured on the left shoulder; the other part, which is sewn up so as to form a hood, is (when not in use) thrown folded over the right. It is all done by rule and method, and is a matter of discipline, and besides the advantages mentioned, it looks neat and even picturesque.

127. Great care is taken of the clothing, each man being responsible for the condition of his own garments, and a hole therein on inspection entailing upon him a punishment and disgrace. To shew what has been done in this respect in discipline, I may mention that I have frequently made a weekly inspection of upwards of 1,150 convicts, and not found the smallest hole in the clothes of one. As I have said, every endeavour is made to secure their being made of strong serviceable material, and if this is effected and care taken in wearing and repairing, a cotton suit should last at least 9 months, and the blankets 2 years. In some cases men have worn their cotton clothes over a year.

128. I am at present somewhat doubtful of continuing the practice of issuing the suits dyed of various colors according to crime. It does not seem to me to serve any very good purpose: it costs more, it appears to effect the cloth detrimentally as to wear, and it does not stand washing, so that after a short time it is not visible. I think that a uniform dark dust color would do as well, with a cap of the desired color for the crime.

129. I do not think any alteration is required in the clothing, except it be a mat to sleep upon.

VII. CONSERVANCY AND DRAINAGE.

130. The dry conservancy system is still kept up in all parts of the jail, and is still of undoubted benefit.

131. The dry-earth system, as is now generally known, is here very complete, especially in the large latrine. No alteration is, I think, required in this matter, except the removal of the night boxes or troughs from the body of the sleeping ward to a recess. This, I think, would be a great improvement for cleanliness, decency, and for greater space in the wards. I trust this will be carried out this year.

132. All the liquid conservancy is conveyed at once to the garden, and there poured on the soil, and all the solid is put just outside in trenches and pits, and used as manure for the garden as occasion requires. In connection with this, I may mention that the poudrette is becoming appreciated as manure by the native cultivators, and is much sought by them. Were it not nearly all required for the jail garden, this might become a direct source of revenue, as many offers have been made to purchase it. It is so indirectly and perhaps more profitably in aiding to bring the garden into order, and in promoting the growth of wholesome vegetables.

133. The drainage is also very complete; the drains have been well laid out, and with their lining of stone are always clean and open. They are of course required only for rain water, all other is removed in tubes to the garden as before mentioned.

Drainage.

VIII. HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS.

134. On the 31st December 1866, there were 60 remaining in hospital, and up to the evening of the 31st December 1867, there had been 1002 admissions; making a total treated of 1062.

Sickness.

135. The aggregate sick for the year was 17,126, giving an average daily number of 46.

Number.

136. Of the total treated, 969 were discharged, cured, 6 released, because of sickness, 63 died, and 24 remain in hospital.

Description of Prisoners.

137. Of the total treated, 1,053 were convicted, 3 under trial, and 6 civil prisoners.

138. Of the convicted, 1,037 rigorous or hard labor, 22 simple or non-laborers

Sex.

139. Of the total treated, 1,022 were males, 40 females.

Age.

Length of Confinement.

140. Sickness fell chiefly upon those between 25 and 40 years; and upon new admissions as to number, but in ratio of percentage to number in jail upon men of 3 to 5 years' confinement.

Sentence.

141. Upon long-term greater than short in proportion of about 5 to 1.

Crime.

142. Thieves, cattle stealers, dacoits, and murderers were affected in proportion to strength, in nearly the order mentioned, and—

Race.

143. Hindus more largely than Mahomedans or Pariahs.

Employment in Jail.

144. Employment in jail has not had any marked effect upon health. Men at sedentary employ appear to be more sickly than others, and furnish more admissions; but this may be owing to their originally weak physical constitution; for which reason they had been selected for that employ.

Deaths, Description, Sex.

145. Of the 63 deaths, all were convicted prisoners, and all were males.

Age.

146. The rate is highest both in numbers and in proportion among those of middle and advanced life, the years between 35 and 40 being particularly marked.

Length of Confinement.

147. In this the numbers during the first two years by far exceed those of other periods taken together, as 36 to 27; but the greatest ratio per cent to those treated, is amongst men of between 3 and 5 years' incarceration. During the year, 8 died, who had been 25 years in jail.

148. Long-sentence men, that is those above two years, give the greatest numbers. Of short-term men (under one year), 9 died. And as mentioned above, 8 of the total were life prisoners.

Sentence.

149. The proportion here seems to be as in sickness, thieves, cattle stealers, dacoits, murderers, in the order mentioned.

Crime.

150. Employment in jail or before admission does not appear to exercise any marked influence.

Employment.

151. The diseases from which sickness has chiefly arisen have been fevers, boils, abcesses, and ulcers, bowel complaints, including diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and colic, asthenia or wasting, rheumatism and skin disease.

Chief Diseases.

152. The diseases from which death has chiefly resulted have been asthenia, disorder of bowels, fever. As regards asthenia or wasting, it has carried off nearly one third of the whole, affecting chiefly old or weakly men. In this disease as well as in some fevers, scarbutic symptoms were present arising apparently from malnutrition.

153. Six men were released for sickness, as under.

Release for Sickness.

	Diseases.	Time in Jail.	Period unexpired.	Remarks.
8	Ophthalmia ...	6 years. ...	1 year & 8 days.	
27	Abscesses. ...	9 years. ...	5 years ...	
16	Asthenia. ...	12 years, 1 month and 20 days.	1 year, 10 months and 10 days.	
52	Dysenteria ...	9 years. ...	10 months, 29 days.	
3	Asthenia. ...	27 years. ...		Life prisoner. (female.)
231	Bronchitis ch: ...	$5\frac{2}{3}$ years. ...	1 year, 3 months and 15 days.	Rapid wasting & malnutrition.

154. In last report for the calendar year of 1866, there were mentioned as causes of cold, overcrowding, monotony in diet, chunam flooring to sleep upon, want of means for bathing and cleansing

Causes of Sickness.

clothes, and the sickly condition of new admissions into jail. Throughout this year, means have been taken, and are still in progress, to remove these, and just now there is not present, I think, any *direct* cause to produce sickness, excepting the want of sufficiently complete washing and bathing arrangements. For this also, a remedy is being applied in the construction of a shed, 155¼ feet long by 19¼ broad into a lavatory; when this is complete and supplied with water, the sanitary arrangements of this jail will be as perfect as occasion demands. Since last year, a boiler has been erected wherein to cleanse the woollen clothes.

155. Overcrowding does exist at present, but in this weather it is harmless. The cold being a greater enemy to the native prisoner, than impure air.

156. A full ward is in some measure an antidote to cold, and serves to keep those in it warm; in the hot weather of course the same number could not be put in the sleeping wards without injury.

157. The chunam flooring has been partially and is being replaced by sun-dried bricks, forming separate sleeping places for each prisoner, with advantage.

158. The health of the prisoners has been much better this year, than it was last; yet still 114 or 10 per cent new admissions were taken into hospital on their arrival, one to die in 24 hours after, and another in 10 days.

New Admissions.

159. A batch of transferred prisoners from Chituldroog arrived here in May in a very wretched state of health, and had to be placed in quarantine in the fort jail for nearly a month; but even after that, on their admission into the Central Jail, they were for sometime weak and sickly and in need of hospital treatment; thus increasing the sick list here considerably. The bad condition of health of the prisoners admitted last year has shewn itself in the death list of this, for of the 63—21 were of 1866.

Transfer Prisoners.

160. Here it may be also mentioned as evidencing how ill prisoners sometime bear being transferred from one prison to another, that out of 100 received from Mysore in 1866, 14 have died. Yet this is not quite a proof that there is any ill or danger to health in such transfers; for among the prisoners received from Chituldroog in a weak and feeble

health, the greatest improvement has taken place since their admission here.

161. But of all the causes, which during the year gave rise to sickness, improper diet is the one which has made itself most conspicuous. So much so indeed, and upon its removal such an improvement took place in the health of the prisoners, that one might have believed that this was the *only* cause of serious evil in the jail. The beneficial effects of the new diet scale have been already mentioned under the head diet, and at present there appears to be no sickness attributable to this head. Among means taken to diminish sickness, I have also to mention removal of fetters and a method of wearing the cumbly by which the chest and bowels are protected, as mentioned under the head clothing.

General Remarks.

162. The sickness and mortality has not been equally distributed throughout the year. On a general survey, it is seen to have been considerable during the first 9 months, and after that (during the next three) to have diminished rapidly and greatly.

163. The average sick diminishes to nearly one half, and the death rate by nearly 84 per cent. The following table shews this.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Admissions	265	261	263	213
Deaths	20	20	20	3
Average sick	50	55	51	26

The number of admissions not falling in proportion, but the average sick being low, shews that the diseases of the admitted were more amenable to treatment, and they recovered more quickly.

164. I am glad to say that this most desirable state of things continues and is likely to do so, and it is to be attributed in great part, if not solely, to change of the diet, and to the method of wearing the cumbly. So remarkable a change renders it a matter worthy of consideration whether the same measures so effective might not be introduced in other jails in the province where the mortality is high.

165. A most remarkable and happy feature in the jail at present, is the absence of any serious bowel or chest complaints. Dysentery, that scourge of jails, may be said not to exist; and itch, a source of much minor evil, is daily diminishing.

166. As a whole, the health of the jail has not been good throughout the year, and it is only now that there is fair reason for satisfaction in this respect.

Comparative Statement.

167. Comparison with last year is best exhibited under the following headings :—

		1867.
1.	Total prison population	2,388
2.	Average strength of prisoners ..	1,173·887
3.	Average sick	46
4.	Ratio of average sick to average strength per cent	3·921
5.	Total number of deaths of all classes ..	63
6.	Average duration of imprisonment of those who died	Y. M. D. 4 10 16·92
7.	Do. of age do. do. .	years 37·841
8.	Percentage of death to total prison population	2·637
9.	Do. on daily average strength ..	5·370
10.	Do. of deaths to total treated ..	5·932

1866 *Calendar year.*

1.	Total prison population	2,483
2.	Average strength of prisoners	1,021
3.	Average sick	32½
4.	Total number of deaths during the year ...	50
5.	Average duration of imprisonment of those who have died	Y. M. D. 5—11—11
6.	Do. of sick admissions	1— 4—20·$\frac{3}{9}\frac{5}{0}\frac{7}{4}$
7.	Percentage of deaths to total prison population	2·13
8.	Do. per annum on daily average ..	4·897
9.	Do. of total treated	5·405
10.	Do. of average sick to average strength..	3·124

168. In 1866, of the total prison population 1 in 49 died, and 1 in 32 of average strength was the average sick or 3 per cent; in 1867, 1 in 38 has died, and 1 in 26 has been the average sick, or 4 per cent.

169. The mortality and sickness has fallen chiefly upon men of middle or advanced life of long-term at the commencement of their imprisonment, i. e. with the first 1 or 2 years ; among the deaths, 21 had been less than a year, but the percentage to number treated, bears heaviest upon those between 3 and 5 years' imprisonment.

170. The women and boys have been remarkably free from sickness, as in less degree the non-laboring prisoners. Health inspections are held every Monday morning, and any prisoner considered sickly or having any skin disease, is removed for treatment.

Women and boys.

171. Quarantine is enforced when considered necessary for new arrivals, as far as can be done by putting them in a tent quite apart, but within the walls. This is certainly not an efficient mode of carrying out a quarantine, although it may be useful in some cases. To establish it completely would require a very considerable outlay of money in building cells *outside* the walls which the necessities of the case scarcely appears to warrant. The establishment consists of only one dresser, who does his work well ; the attendants and servants are all convicts, and are found very suitable.

Quarantine.

172. A more detailed report of health and sickness will be made to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at the close of the official year.

IX. ESTABLISHMENT.

173. The establishment consists as formerly of three divisions :— 1. The permanent establishment. 2. The contingent establishment. 3. The barr or military guard, and the duties assigned to each are as before.

174. The permanent establishment (excepting that 2 peons have been attached to the office) has not altered either in number or individuals during the year. They have performed their duties fairly well and, I have no doubt, to the best of their knowledge and ability. But the requirements to constitute a good prison official under the intramural system are many, and the work is constant and somewhat monotonous, so that, unless the man is supported by considerable

Permanent Establishment and Office.

zeal and even some devotion, he must flag occasionally. In this system, the work and obligation imposed upon the prison officer are greater than in the out-door plan, and a higher style of man is, I think, needed; requiring, as it does of him, a constant good example to the prisoners as well as frequent precepts.

175. Lately a school-master has been added to the establishment, chiefly for the juveniles, but he is an official much needed generally.

Contingent Establishment.

176. The contingent establishment has undergone some changes in its higher grades, and I am happy to say for the better. These are removal of the two former jemadars one, because of age, and one, because of his own desire. Their places were filled, the first by appointing a hoblydar of the talook police, the second by promoting one of the then duffadars of the prison. One is an active energetic Mussulman, the other a steady respectable Hindoo. An intelligent well behaved peon was raised to fill the vacant post of duffadar, and these changes have seemed to increase the efficiency of the whole body.

177. But the greatest change for the better in this establishment, has been the issue to them of uniform clothing. This was very much wanted, both for appearance sake, and for their health, and since its being given, it has, I feel sure in great measure, repaid its cost in the comfort given to, and the efficiency derived from the men.

178. The duties for this establishment have been placed upon a more regular system with a view to better supervision of the jail and prisoners, and to facilitate their performance by the men.

179. This establishment has done its work fairly well. The jemadars and duffadars are very good men, the first jemadar most active, the first duffadar most trustworthy. Of the peons it is difficult to speak, as it is perhaps unfair to apply a very high standard of zeal or morality to men in their position. A few men are good, and exert themselves to promote and maintain discipline, but the great majority assume a negative attitude to what is going on, and do as little as they can consistently with their own safety. In this they prove a drawback and a source of some evil, as all efforts to establish a system of more strict and complete discipline are much counteracted when dependent for the effect of ultimate details upon men who fail to insist upon its observance, and are indifferent to its object. I regret that a recommen-

ation made in last year's report and subsequently in a letter in reference to holding out a chance of slight increase of pay to a few of them, could not be sanctioned, as I think the necessities of the work require it, and it would no doubt be a stimulus to exertion. I trust, that at some future time, it may be possible to carry this out.

180. An evil practice still prevails amongst them, although to very much less extent than before ; namely that of aiding the prisoners to procure forbidden luxuries.

181. The register of punishments shews that 46 were fined for neglect of duty or offences against rules, 10 were suspended, 10 were reprimanded and 7 were dismissed.

Military Guard.

182. The barr or military guard is composed of a detachment from a regiment of Mysore infantry consisting of 2 native officers, 28 non-commissioned officers, 81 privates and 4 drummers. Upon the whole, it performs its duty well, although occasionally members of it have to be reprimanded for carelessness on sentry, or talking to prisoners. In its numbers it is rather too large, and, if arrangements were made for their food being brought to them instead of their going to it, and for reducing the number of sentries, one third might be dispensed with. The native officers in command are generally speaking too old, and even infirm.

X. FINANCIAL.

183. The total expenditure in the jail for the year 1867 has been Rs. 97,275—10—3 under the following heads :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1	Building	1,576	10	0
2	Diet..	52,530	14	6
3	Clothing	6,788	11	6
4	Tent	543	0	0
5	Hospital	400	2	9
6	Miscellaneous	3,482	6	4
7	Guarding :—			
	A. Permanent establishment ..	15,710	1	0
	B. Contingent guard	6,297	12	1
	C. Military or barr guard ..	9,096	0	0
	D. Clothing for contingent and part of permanent establishment ..	850	0	0
	Total... Rs.	97,275	10	3

This sum, if divided among the daily average number of prisoners, shews that the annual average cost of each man for a year has been Rs. 82—14—10, equal to Rs. 6—14—6$\frac{5}{6}$ per month, or annas 3—8$\frac{1}{5}$ per day. In 1866, these figures were Rs. 92 per annum, Rs. 7—10—8 per month, 4 annas 1 pie per day.

184. This is the average cost of prisoners of all kinds: of course there is a considerable diversity in the amount expended upon the various descriptions of long-term, short-term, women, juveniles, non-laboring, &c. It also includes civil prisoners, who contribute a share in every item, except diet and clothing, and as their average is only 8, their exclusion from these two items would scarcely be perceptible in the total amount.

Distribution.

185. The total sum of cost for the year per man is divided as under :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Building	1	5	6
2. Diet	44	12	6
3. Clothing	5	12	0
4. Hospital necessaries and medicine ..	0	5	5
5. Guarding and establishment	27	3	10
6. Miscellaneous	2	15	0
7. Tent	0	8	0
Total.. Rs.	82	14	3

A few fractions being lost in the distribution.

186. This, if placed in comparison with the expenditure upon these items during last year 1866, shews—

	Rs.	As.	P.
A decrease upon—			
Diet of	7	11	9
Clothing	3	3	9
Medicines	0	9	9
Miscellaneous	0	3	0
And an increase upon—			
Building	0	15	4
Guarding and establishment	2	3	2

187. The total expenditure of 1867 exceeds that of 1866 by Rs. 3,344, which is chiefly due to the larger daily average number of prisoners, to the pay of the Superintendent being disbursed for 12 months, instead of 6, and to a more plentiful diet having been found necessary, and to buildings being taken into account.

Comparative Table, 1866 & 67.

188. The comparison between 1866 and 1867, will be better seen in the following table:

	1866.		1867.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Total Expenditure	93,931		97,275		3,344		...	
Average annual cost of each prisoner.	92·		82·14		...		9·2.	
Expenditure on items	Total.	Per man.	Total.	Per man.	Total.	Per man.	Total.	Per man.
Building	396	0 6 0	1,576	1 5 0	1,180	0 15 0	0	0
Diet	53,620	52 8 0	52,530	44 12 0	0	0	1,090	7 12 0
Clothing	9,686	97 0 0	6,788	5 12 0	0	0	2,898	3 11 0
Hospital	968	0 15 0	400	0 5 0	0	0	568	0 10 0
Miscellaneous	3,688	3 2 0	3,482	2 15 0	0	0	206	0 3 0
Guarding and establishment ...	25,571	25 0 0	31,953	27 3 0	6,382	2 3 0	0	0
Tent...	0	0	543	0 8 0	543	0 8 0	0	0
Total.....	93,929	91 6 0	97,272	82 12 0	8,105	3 10 0	4,762	12 4 0

A few fractions are lost in distribution.

Causes of Increase.

189. The increase upon the item of guarding is due to the pay of the Superintendent having been drawn for 12 months instead of six, to two peons having been attached to the office, to clothing having been issued to the contingent and part of the permanent establishment, and to the slight increase to the matron's pay made at the end of 1866.

190. In building it is owing not so much to greater operations in this respect, as to the expense thereof not having been taken into account in making up the jail expenditure of previous years. Except one small special grant for the gallows, the Engineering department were considered accountable for any outlay, so that it is really only in the guarding that an increase has taken place.

191. The decrease upon other items is chiefly due to the fall in prices during the past year, as also in some slight measure to efforts after more care and economy.

192. The total amount is large, and it is only by considering that it is distributed over, as it may be said, three jails, (a district, a civil and a central), and a large number of prisoners, that it does not appear to be excessive. Still its magnitude indicates the necessity for keeping economy constantly in view in all transactions and arrangements, both for its own sake, and because the maintenance of a jail is doubtless, even with the best results, but an indifferent investment of money.

This has been endeavoured after as much as possible during the year, and some little savings have been made in firewood, oil and in arrangements for transmitting transportation prisoners, although they have been again swallowed up in the new dietary.

Earnings and value of Labor.

193. But all has not been on the side of outlay, and there has to be taken account of earnings and value of labor as sources of income.

194. The most important, as being most real, are the profits on manufactures; these amount to Rs. 8,924, after deducting which, the cost of each prisoner is Rs. 75 as shewn in table No. 4, in which also the cash earnings of each man is set down at Rs. 22—11—4. This does not however *quite* represent the *true earnings* from the manufactures, because a large sum is deducted from them for commission, for instructor's pay, for machinery, and contingencies, which properly should appear as earnings although not as profit. These amount to Rs. 3,929—8—11 added to profits raise the earnings to Rs. 12,763, which would make the cost of a prisoner Rs.72—1—7, and the *earnings* of each man employed at manufactures Rs. 32—10—3.

195. There has also yet to be added indirect profits to the amount of Rs. 1,738 as under :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Surplus stock	500	0	0
2.	Tents sold under value	150	0	0
3.	Tailors' hire for making clothes for the establishment	200	0	0
4.	Lithography to Government offices, not charged	214	0	0
5.	Blacksmith and carpenters' labor for jail..	470	0	0
6.	Potters for jail	88	0	0
7.	Basket makers for jail	116	0	0

This would reduce the cost of each man by about Rs. 1—8—0, and add Rs. 4—8—0 to the earnings of each man at manufacture.

Comparison of results with 1866.

196. Placed in comparison with last year's operations, the pecuniary results of manufactures, although not very brilliant in themselves, appear in a more favorable light.

197. The net cash profits of 1866 are 4,068; of 1867 they are more than double, viz., 8,934.

198. The average cash earnings of a man in 1866 is Rs.14—0—0; in 1867, Rs. 22—13—2.

199. The cost of each man after deducting cash profits on manufactures, was in 1866 Rs. 88—0—0; in 1867 with a larger average daily total, it is Rs. 75.

200. In 1866 the total earnings, direct and indirect, were about Rs. 12,850; in 67, Rs. 14,507.

201. This gives ample evidence of progress, and more than sufficient encouragement to persevere in carrying on the various branches of trade.

Value of Labor.

202. The value of labor has been calculated at a low rate and, in reference to work accomplished, gives the following results;

a.	Grinding flour ...	22,409 at 1½	2,100	13	6
b.	Jail service ...	72,820 at 1½	6,586	14	0
c.	Building	30,569 at 2 annas	3,821	2	0
d.	Wall work ...	15,238 at 2 annas	1,904	12	0
e.	Jail garden ...	48,477 at 1½	4,544	11	6
	Vegetables sold ...	.. ...	1,186	7	0
	Manure sold ...	... ...	93	8	0
	Hay sold	... ...	15	0	0
		Total... Rs.	20,493	4	0

This, if added to the sum before mentioned as total of earnings from manufacture (Rs.14,507), gives as the total earnings of the prisoners Rs. 35,000. This amounts only to nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the total expenditure, a result somewhat scanty, and which admits of some improvement.

203. Among causes which have contributed to produce this, and which tend to retard increased pecuniary returns, the chief are the large number of sick and infirm, of transportation prisoners, of ignorant, unskilled and idly inclined men, and also doubtless the want of skilled and trained instruction and supervision.

204. The average earnings of a man at manufacture, and of a man at other labor have been much the same, but to the first there is the advantage of its being in hard cash and the prospect of his becoming more productive as he gains more skill.

205. It is perhaps not quite fair to lay the whole cost of the jail at the door of the prisoner or to tax him with the load of all. A portion of it, such as the establishment and military gaurd would probably be kept up without him as part of the standing property of law and justice. It is enough that he be compelled to bear and to work for what is actually incurred on his account, such as the charges for feeding, &c., as shewn in column No. 3 of table No. 4 under expenditure. This amounts to Rs. 72,469, giving Rs. 61—12—0 per annum or a little over 5 Rs. a month, as his actual cost. The earnings as set down above (Rs. 35,000) scarcely amount to one half of this.

206. But the financial aspect of a jail is ever its ugliest feature, and viewed in any light in this respect it must look ill; for, there will be a large outlay without any apparent corresponding advantages. It is well if there are some under the surface, in which to take comfort, and I trust that here we can discover as many, if not more, than in similar institutions.

207. Although doubtless it is an object ever to strive at, to render the prisoners, as much as possible, pecuniarily remunerative, yet this can be done only in subservience to the main ends of a prison, which are to administer a penal discipline, and establish, if possible, some habits of regular conduct and industry among the convicts.

208. That jails can ever be actually remunerative, or pay, is, I think, very doubtful, although from published accounts, one would be led to suppose they sometimes did.

209. It is difficult to conceive how men not trained to business, as most jail officials must be, and to whom there is not the sharp stimulus of making a livelihood, can manage so well as, with expensive labor and unskilled workmen, to compete successfully with men outside with cheaper and more skilled labor, and attending to their business as a matter of necessity. When a jail pays, it must, I think, indicate very scarce labor or very high wages, or a somewhat backward state of the free population.

210. In manufactures, this jail, where labor is dear and slow, could never compete in the market upon the ordinary principles of selling the article for what it cost to produce, and leaving a margin of profit: to do so otherwise is to be avoided as much as possible both because of trade and because the public have scarcely a right to the

labor of convicts cheaper than what it costs. Hence, I think, the labor should be directed as much as possible to the ends and uses of Government, to whom it more of right belongs, and in whose service any charge for it is unnecessary.

XI. GENERAL REMARKS.

Visitors.

211. There have been 301 visitors to the jail during the year. It has been found necessary to limit in some degree the freedom of ingress and egress which formerly existed in this respect, and although no obstacle or hinderance is set up, and all are admitted who comply with the simple regulations of first applying for permission, I am not quite assured, that visits of mere curiosity should be encouraged. It has been found practically to interfere detrimentally with the time and business of the jail officials, and suggestively it serves, I think, to give rise to some idea in the mind of the criminal that he is more an object of interest in his then state, than he would be were he working outside for his honest livelihood, also no doubt it breaks in upon the monotony of his life, and lessens *one* of the discomforts of prison existence.

Rough comparison of events.

212. A rough comparison of statistics and events of 1867 with those of 1866, shews a less prison population, but a greater average daily strength, a very considerable decrease in admissions, and this especially among thefts, and petty crime, and among the female sex; fewer re-committals, and better behaviour of the prisoners. It also shews an increased sick list for the first nine months, and then a rapid and almost marvellous improvement. It yields a very considerable increase upon actual income, and a very satisfactory decrease upon proportionate outlay.

213. I presume to say that a good deal has been accomplished, and fair progress has been made in a right direction in most respects, still much remains to be done. In no position, however, is it more necessary to attend to not attempting too much; and the immediate objects I have in view are more those of concentration upon what exists, than of distracting endeavours to enter upon new grounds.

Points requiring attention.

214. The chief things requiring attention appear to me to be:—

1. Improvement and extension of present manufactures.
2. Greater vigilance to see that every one works, and has work allotted to him.
3. Stricter maintenance of discipline.
4. Some educational measures.
5. To carry out further localization or classification of prisoners in regard to discipline—

and also perhaps to institute some arrangements whereby Christians may be permitted to pass the Sunday or part of it apart from the other prisoners.

Natural Advantages of the Jail.

215. The Bangalore Central Jail furnishes, I think, an admirable example of what is required in a prison in India, having within its walls good space for the prosecuting of intramural manufactures for the labor of convict artizans, or of young men whose antecedents or capabilities render it advisable to initiate them into a trade, and ample scope for out-door labor in its large and unproductive garden, whereon to employ such as from having been accustomed to out-door life, or from their advanced years would most probably sicken, and die, if kept more strictly to intramural labor and conditions of imprisonment. In these respects it is most favorably situated, and has within it elements of success in prison management, more I dare say than most similar institutions.

216. I much regret that the broken state of my health during most part of last year has frequently interfered with my ability to put forth the energy required for the right accomplishment of duty at all times, and with much I have desired to do, and also that for its renovation, I shall be obliged soon to vacate temporarily the further superintendence of the jail. If, in this report, I have travelled at any time beyond its more legitimate scope, viz., the registration of facts, into the region of opinion and suggestion, it has been because, in anticipation of my approaching departure, I have felt desirous that my successor might gather from it not only facts concerning the present state of the jail, but some indications as to its future wants.

BANGALORE,
CENTRAL JAIL,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
the 8th of February 1868.

J. HENDERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent,
Central Jail.

REPORT

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1867–68.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1867—68.

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

1. The total demand for the year 1867—68, including the previous year's balance, viz. Rs. 15,38,145, was Rs. 1,21,70,589. Of this sum, Rs. 1,11,98,320 were collected, and Rs. 3,844 were remitted, leaving a balance, on the 1st April 1868, of Rs. 9,68,425, or nearly 8 per cent of the gross revenue, the proportion of outstandings in the previous year having been $14\frac{5}{16}$ per cent.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

2. This improved result is mainly due to the reduction, from six to five, of the number of kists or instalments, in which the land revenue is collected.

3. The figures given in the following paragraphs refer to the settlement of the past year under each head of revenue, but not to the actual Treasury receipts, which include arrears, and a statement of which will be found in the section appropriated to finance.

4. The settlement for 1867—68 amounted to Rs. 75,98,954, being an increase of Rs. 3,56,532, over that of the previous year, which was Rs. 72,42,422.

Land Revenue.

The chief heads are—

	Rs.
Land assessment, &c.	73,30,636
Coffee tax in lieu of acreage	1,06,358
Sale of Land	6,015
Rent of Groves, Orchards, &c.	1,42,215
Miscellaneous	13,730
Total....	75,98,954

5. The largest item of increase is Rs. 2,55,927 on account of waste land brought under cultivation.

The two next in importance are—

Coffee Tax	63,158
Progressive land Rentals	32,670

6. The most noticeable item of decrease is Rs. 19,077 on account of land transferred for the pasture of cattle belonging to the amrut mahal, or breeding establishment, maintained by the Madras Government.

FOREST.

7. The particulars of Forest revenue are—

	Rs.
Sale of Timber	62,936
Do. Sandalwood	2,10,028
Seigniorage on timber and firewood ...	28,714
Forest produce including pasturage ...	42,670
Tax on furnaces...	8,736
Miscellaneous	13,890
Total.....	3,96,974

8. The details of forest operations will be found under the appropriate section. It will be sufficient to remark here that the receipts of 1867—68 exceed those of the previous year, by upwards of a lac of rupees, owing chiefly to the sale of a quantity of sandalwood, which, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the market in 1866—67, remained undisposed of.

ABKARI.

9. The collections under the head of abkari for the past year, amounted to Rs. 9,51,843, against Rs. 9,10,930 in 1866—67.

10. The items from which revenue is derived are—

	1867—68.	1866—67.
Toddy	5,13,805	5,23,510
Arrack	3,29,016	2,98,651
Ganja	14,752	14,345
License Fees	79,138	62,077
Miscellaneous	15,132	12,347
	9,51,843	9,10,930

11 There was a falling off in the toddy contract sales, owing to the drought of previous years in the Chituldroog and Toomkoor districts, but this was made up for, to some extent, by enhanced receipts from other districts.

12. The Superintendent of Nugur reports that there is a marked decrease in the consumption of arrack, more particularly in the Chi-

tuldroog district. Jaggory has risen from 8 annas to 2 Rs. a maund, and the cost of the liquor is high in proportion.

13. The increase under the head of arrack, is chiefly apparent in the Ashtagram division, where the system has been introduced of selling by auction, licenses to open retail shops in those towns where the number exceeds five.

II. ASSESSED TAXES.

14. The Mohaturfa is collected under the following heads :—

	Rs
House Tax	1,63,831
Shop do.	1,06,594
Loom do.	81,257
Oil Mills	15,569
Total....	3,67,251

15. There is a slight falling off of Rs. 2,059 from the receipts of last year, partly in the tax on looms, attributable, it is supposed, to the increased importation of piece goods from Europe, which has compelled many native weavers to abandon their trade.

III. CUSTOMS.

16. A comparative statement of the Sayer receipts for the past two years is given below :—

	1866—67.	1867—68.	Comparison.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Sooparee	3,80,486	5,05,934	1,25,447	0
Tobacco	1,25,327	1,42,434	17,106	0
Opium	146	321	174	0
Cocoanuts (dry)	9,635	6,777	0	2,857
Do. (fresh)	30,044	27,618	0	2,426
Betel leaves	31,513	41,839	10,326	0
Piece Goods	55,491	63,927	8,435	0
Silk	6,652	0	0	6,652
Miscellaneous	9,095	11,536	2,440	0
Total...	6,48,395	8,00,389	1,63,931	11,936

17. The net increase of Rs. 1,51,994 is not remarkable, when it is remembered that the accounts of 1866—67 were made up for only eleven months. There would have been probably a falling off, even as contrasted with the receipts of that unfavorable year, had not a large proportion of the betel nut of 1866—67 remained in the country, thus swelling the Sayer collections of 1867—68. It is evident from a comparison of the returns of 1865—66, that the betel and cocoanut gardens have not yet recovered from the effects of the drought of the year which followed.

18. The increase in piece goods tends to corroborate the surmises advanced above, with regard to the depression in the weaving business

19. The duty on silk has been abolished.

IV. SALT.

V. OPIUM.

20. The receipts from earth-salt and opium were Rs. 13,007 and Rs. 500 respectively.

VI. STAMPS.

21. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps amounts to Rs. 3,15,285, against Rs. 2,78,476 in 1866—67.

22. The increase is partly nominal, the receipts being for 12 months, while those for the previous year were for 11 months. In the Nundidroog division however, where litigation is keenest, the higher rates of stamp duty imposed under the amended Act, must be held to account largely for the difference, namely Rs. 29,436, in favor of the past year, the figures being 1,56,973—1,27,537=29,436.

23. In the Nugur division there has been a falling off in the receipts.

VII. POST OFFICE.

24. The working of the anché or district post is described in another section.

25. The slight increase of Rs. 2,791, calls for no special remarks.

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* See also Trade returns under "Railway."

VIII. LAW AND JUSTICE.

26. The realizations in the Nundidroog division are the greatest, chiefly under the head of "Registration Fees" and "Proceeds of Jail Manufactures." The total collections of last year were 1,09,380, against Rs. 88,668 in 1866—67.

IX. POLICE.

27. The receipts, chiefly on account of fines and unclaimed property, amount to Rs. 2,277.

X. PUBLIC WORKS.

28. The principal item under Public Works, is Rs. 27,700 on account of refunds. Other items bring up the total receipts of the past year to Rs. 34,155.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

29. Under this head, the receipts, of course, fluctuate greatly. The sale proceeds of educational works, and subscriptions to the Mysore Government Gazette, appear in this statement for the first time. The realizations amounted altogether to Rs. 98,404.

XII. LOCAL FUNDS.

XIII. MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

30. The subjoined statement shews the sources from which the local and municipal funds are derived, and the amount realized during 1867—68. It will be observed that sums which remained unutilized during the previous year, are brought forward to the credit of the present.

		Rs.
Local Funds.	Plough Tax	85,505
	Fines for stray cattle	26,861
	Refunds from estimates ..	17,514
	Ferry Contracts	5,109
	Miscellaneous	1,287
	Total....	1,36,276

		Rs.
Municipal Funds.	Octroi within municipal limits ..	36,092
	Duty on piece goods do. ..	48,125
	House-tax do. ..	29,280
	Fines for stray cattle do. ..	5,063
	Sale of building sites do. ..	8,624
	Rents of markets do. ..	4,719
	Refunds from estimates, and miscellaneous	20,683
	Total....	1,52,586

31. A full account of the manner in which these funds have been administered will be found further on, under the section devoted to Public Works.

REVENUE SUITS.

32. The number of cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the Revenue courts of the province, is given below:—

	(Number 5,) Regular Cases					(Number 6,) Miscellaneous.				
	Balance on the 1st April 1867.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on the 31st March 1868.	Balance on the 1st April 1867.	Number of cases filed during the year	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on the 31st March 1868.
Original	175	2,020	2,195	2,106	89	3,599	2,57,703	2,61,302	2,57,387	3,915
Appeal .. .	75	1,003	1,078	1,050	28	2	1,160	1,162	1,161	1
Referred	69	305	374	331	43	578	57,740	58,318	58,089	229

33. The revenue work, it will be seen, is heavy, although the regular cases are fewer than in the preceding year by one fourth. This decrease is attributed to the application of the Stamp and Registration Acts, under the latter of which a fee of 3 Rs. is demanded for registering memoranda of decrees affecting real property.

34. Enquiries are being made to ascertain whether the Stamp Act operates as a wholesome check to litigation, or whether the poorer classes are debarred by it from seeking justice.

35. There has been a slight increase over the previous year in miscellaneous cases.

Suits between Inamdars and Ryots.

36. Suits by inamdars against ryots for the recovery of small arrears of rent, which, where Government is concerned, are dealt with summarily, were found in some districts to be the occasion of much loss of time to the courts, and of wasteful expense to the inamdars. The latter have therefore been empowered to attach the property of defaulting ryots, reporting the circumstance at once to the district officer, who summons the parties before him, and if the demand is not admitted by the ryots, a regular Revenue suit may be filed, the property remaining in attachment until its decision.

Section III.

EDUCATION.

37. In accordance with the orders of Government, a full report by the Director of Public Instruction, of the progress of education in this province during the past year, has been prepared in the form prescribed in Resolution No. 1648 of the 25th February 1864, and has been separately printed.

38. A list of the headings under which the report above referred to has been drawn up, is given *below for guidance, should more detailed information be required than there is space for in the following short review of the present state of the department in Mysore.

Number and Condition of Schools.

39. At the close of the last official year, the number and condition of the schools connected with Government was as follows :—

---

*I. Controlling Agencies.
  1 Inspecting Officers
  2 Expenditure.
II. Universities.
III. Government Colleges. } *N. B.*—None in Mysore.
IV. Government Schools. ... ...
  1 Schools of the Higher Class with statistics.
  2 Schools of the Middle Class with statistics.
  3 Schools of the Lower Class with statistics.
  4 Female Schools.
  5 Normal Schools.
  6 Other schools for special education.
V. Private Institutions under Government inspection, under 6 sub-heads with statistics as above.
VI. Scholarships
VII. Employment of students in the public service.
VIII. English language in Indian education.
IX. Book Department.
Appendices.
  1 } Reports of inspections of schools.
  2 }
  3 }
  4 }
  5 Statistics of instruction under the heads, Ecclesiastical, Educational, Literary and Scientific.

Government schools 64, scholars 2,797. Grant-in-aid schools 46, scholars 4138. Of the total number of 6,935 scholars, 4,424 were Hindoos, 1,398 Mahomedans and 1,113 Europeans and Eurasians.

40. The number of children educated in indigenous schools, unconnected with Government, may be set down at 22,000.

41. Nine new schools have been established, and the Rajah's school at Mysore has come under the direct management of the Educational Department.

Grants-in-aid.

42. Grants-in-aid have been given to the following schools :—

	Rs.
St. Andrew's School, Bangalore	200
Sanscrit and Canarese School, Mailcotta	20
Catholic School, Shethulli	30
London Mission Canarese Girls' Boarding School, Bangalore	50
Wesleyan Mission Canarese Girls' School, Bangalore .	20
Mahomedan Female School, Bangalore.	50

43. The Wesleyan Mission English girls' school, Bangalore, has received an increased grant of 30 Rs., and the London Mission Canarese girls' day schools, Bangalore and Anikul, a similar grant of 50 Rs.

44. The grant of 50 Rs. to the Cantonment girls' and boys' school at Bangalore has been withdrawn.

Inspection.

45. A re-distribution was made of the work of inspection, two district circles being formed for that purpose.

Educational Buildings.

46. The responsibility of constructing and keeping in repair school buildings, was transferred from the Public Works department to the Educational department.

Female Normal School.

47. The suggestions, originated by Miss Carpenter, for the establishment of Female Normal schools, were submitted for the consideration of the principal native officials, and found to be impracticable under present circumstances.

Female Education.

48. Attention was also directed to the desirability of establishing Government schools for female education, and the opinion of influential native gentlemen was sought on the matter. There was

a general agreement in their views, and in accordance with their recommendation, a beginning will be made experimentally in Bangalore.

Revision of Grants-in-aid

49. A revision was made of all existing grants-in-aid, with the view of adopting measures to equalize, as far as possible, the expenditure on English and vernacular education respectively, or on institutions founded for Europeans and those established for natives. The withdrawal of aid from two of the schools belonging to the former class was sanctioned, and it was directed that, for the present, no addition should be made to the expenditure on English schools in Bangalore.

Normal School.

50. The normal school contains an Anglo-Vernacular class, and a Canarese class.

Each student, while under training, receives 9, 7, or 5 Rs. a month, according to his standing and progress, and has to pass an examination before appointment to a mastership.

Engineering School.

51. This school has made satisfactory progress during the year. At the annual examination, conducted by means of written papers set by the Chief Engineer and other officers of the Public Works department, seven students in the 1st class were found qualified for certificates as assistant overseers.

Scholarships.

52. A few scholarships, to the extent of Rs. 45 a month, have been given to poor and deserving students of the High School, who had matriculated, but were unable without assistance to remain longer at school, to fit themselves for the more advanced examinations.

Book Department.

53. The operations of the book department have largely increased. The aggregate sales in the central and branch-depôts, amounted to Rs. 12,478 for the year, namely Rs. 9,564 in the former, and Rs. 2,914 in the latter. A very considerable proportion of this sum has been obtained by the sale of school books, the demand for which can scarcely be supplied quickly enough; but works on general literature also meet with ready purchasers. It is becoming less difficult to dispose of even books of an expensive kind.

54. In a preceding paragraph, it was said that the number of children educated in indigenous schools, unconnected with Government, might be calculated at 22,000. But, taking the male population of the country at 20,97,318, and assuming one ninth or 2,33,035, to be boys of an age to go to school, it will be found that at least 2,00,000 boys are without education.

Vernacular Education.

55. A scheme has been designed which, it is hoped, will remedy, at least in part, this state of things. It has received the sanction of the Government of India, and will be introduced and extended throughout the province, as quickly as circumstances will permit.

Scheme for establishing Country Schools.

56. The following are its leading features :—

57. One school for boys and girls will be established in each hóbly or talook sub-division, in such buildings as may be available free of rent. The number of these talook sub-divisions is 645, with an average area in each of 41 square miles, and a population of 6040 persons. A school situated in the centre would therefore be within easy reach of all.

Locality of Schools.

58. The masters will be selected from the present indigenous teachers, and will give instruction in the vernacular languages only. Their pay to be 7 Rs. with prospect of promotion to be assistants in talook schools on 12 Rs.

Instruction.

59. The supervising agency will consist of 8 Sub-Deputy Inspectors, or one for each Revenue district, on 40 Rs. a month, and 8 annas a day for travelling allowance.

Supervision and Inspection.

60. Each school to be inspected at least three times a year.

61. The training of students to be teachers will be carried on by three well qualified masters, one in each division, who will be stationed for a year alternately, in the districts where their services are most needed. They will receive a monthly salary of 40 Rs. Students under training will be granted maintenance at the rate of five rupees each for

Training of Teachers.

the first six months, and 4 rupees for the second six, should they not have qualified in the first period.

Fees.

62. Fees will be collected on account of those children only, whose relations do not contribute to the local funds, a proportion of which it has been determined to devote to educational purposes.

Night Schools.

63. The schools will be open at night for those who may be unable to attend them during the hours of labor. A fee will be demanded in consideration of the extra demand on the masters' time, and to defray the cost of lighting.

Local Committees.

64. As a means of popularizing the schools, and for purposes of general supervision, the formation of local committees, composed of influential residents and village officials will be encouraged.

65. The above sketch of a project for improving Vernacular education, may be appropriately concluded by a graphic description of the actual condition of the indigenous Canarese schools in the province, furnished by the present officiating Inspector of the 1st circle.

Description of a Canarese Village School.

66. "No entrance fee is charged. Every Friday, each boy pays a "trifle. On the 13th evening of each month "(Trayódashé) another fee, from two pie to "half an anna, is expected with a small "present of betel-nut. The three following days from the 14th to the "16th, being considered an unlucky time for study, are regarded as a "general holiday, and the school-master commonly takes the opportunity "of attending to any fields or other property that he may have."

67. "Chaturdashè is the name given to the day on which the "holiday commences, and before closing the school, both master and pupils "perform the ceremony of Trayódashé púję or Saraswati púję. On this "occasion flowers are offered, and appropriate muntras repeated in "honor of the goddess of learning. The performers surround the piled "school apparatus, amongst which the master's cane is prominent. "Each boy successively prostrates himself, adopting the following posture; "the left ear held between the right thumb and finger, and the right "ear between the left thumb and finger, the worshipper tapping the

"floor with his elbows. Then follows a distribution of parched rice, "which has been purchased out of the fees before mentioned. This is "the appropriate time for the presentation to the school-master of fruit, "cocoanuts, &c. The above fees are not considered any part of the "school-master's salary."

68. "The usual tuition fee expected from each pupil, varies from "one fanam to half a rupee a month. Should this payment fall into "arrears, the master calls at the defaulter's house, and if no money be "forthcoming, generally receives payment in kind Occasionally an "arrangement is made between a school-master and a speculator, by "which the latter becomes proprietor of the school, and secures the "payment of a fixed salary to the teacher. The Kèshava davasthana "school at Hassan affords an instance. The teacher, I was informed, "receives Rs 8 a month from a Komati of the town, the latter having "the right to regulate all admissions and dismissals, the amount of "school fees, &c. Similar arrangements exist in the pettah of "Bangalore."

69. "A regular supply of betel appears to be a favorite perquisite, "and the master is supposed to revel in this luxury without any addi- "tion to his house-hold expenditure. No particular boys are told off "to furnish each day's supply, but it is understood that if two or three "bundles are not produced, all are liable to suffer for the omission. "The kóláta or stick-dance, practised during the feast of Maharnavami, "in the month of September, forms another source of income. I am "told, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 would be collected during the month, but "that latterly this practice has become less remunerative."

70. "The Jaimini, Amara Kosha and Bhaktisàra, are the favorite "books in use, the last one especially among Lingayets."

71. "The course of studies varies very slightly. It is the usual "custom before dismissal in the evening, for the boys to repeat the "multiplication table as far as 100 times 100 ; then follow the names of "the Hindu cycle of years ; the months in Canarese, English, Hindoo- "stani, and sometimes in Tamil ; the days of the week in Sanscrit and "Canarese ; and the names given to the points of the compass, with "their presiding deities. The boy appointed for the evening, leads, and

"the rest repeat after him simultaneously. The office of leader is held "in rotation."

72. "The first duty in the morning, after the usual invocations, "is to write out in the sand the whole of the previous evening's recital. "To this course may be attributed the accuracy and extent of a Hindoo "boy's knowledge of the tables."

73. "Manuscripts being generally used, there is rarely any expen- "diture incurred for books. The study of grammar, geography, and "history, is objected to, as being of no assistance in obtaining Govern- "ment employment, or in transacting business."

74. "Boys at the age of 7 or 8 are considered old enough to "attend school, and seldom remain more than three or four years. Af- "ter that period, a Brahmin boy, if a vaidíka, may, as a continuation "of his education, learn by rote certain slokas and muntras used by "priests on various religious occasions. A loukíka Brahmin boy, "probably attends cutcherry as a volunteer, under the patronage of "some relative or friend. The children of merchants and tradesmen "rarely aim at any further education, except that of their business."

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

75. The Annual Progress Report of the Public Works Department for 1867—68, is given in full in the appendix.

76. The total Budget allotment was Rs. 18,71,494, and the total expenditure Rs. 15,71,327, shewing a lapse of 3 lacs, of which about 1½ lacs was on Original Works, and 1 lac on Repairs.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Buildings.

Deputy Superintendents' Cutcherries.

77. Three cutcherries are in progress of construction, namely, one at Hassan, one at Chickmoogloor, and one at Chituldroog. The last named is nearly completed.

Talook Cutcherries.

78. Those at Closepett and Jagaloor were finished last year. The cutcherries at the following places are still in hand :—

Namtee, Chickmoogloor, Turrikéré, Saugur, Nursipoor and Muddoor. But the completion of all, with the exception of that at Namtee, may be expected at an early date.

Government Offices.

79. The Government Offices at Bangalore were made over for occupation in the month of April. The ground in the neighbourhood is being laid out.

Post Office.

80. The original design for a new Post Office at Bangalore, is being modified according to suggestions made by the Director General of Post Offices.

Jails.

81. Jails at Colar and Shimoga are under construction, and will be finished within the current year.

School Houses.

82. School houses at Muddoor, Surjapoor and Shikarpoor, have been completed. Those at Nunjengode, Hurrihur, Davengeri, Chickmoogloor and Saugur, are still in hand.

Miscellaneous Works.

83. The following miscellaneous works have been dealt with :—

A double Overseer's lodge at Hassan—completed.

A single one at Chickmoogloor—in progress.

A Dispensary and Apothecary's Quarters at Chickmoogloor—in progress.

A Distillery at Hassan—nearly completed.

An Inspection Bungalow at Teerthully in the Shimoga division—in progress.

Sur Ameen's Cutcherry at Bangalore, in progress, under the superintendence of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Remarks on Civil Buildings and the Contract system.

84. With regard to civil buildings it may be observed, that the Government of India have recently directed that talook cutcherries shall in future be built by the civil officers. The propriety of

this order cannot be disputed, as the buildings erected by the contractors of the department, are not considered satisfactory. Indeed, complaints of their faulty construction are numerous. Where the supervision of European commissioned officers is daily obtainable, as at Bangalore and other large stations, work is well and properly done, and the new Public Offices at Bangalore would do credit to engineer officers any where; but in remote parts of the country, contracts are and always will be a failure, as the strict and searching daily inspection of competent Engineers is not possible.

85. The remedy for this is not to multiply establishments, but to distribute the work to those who can do it best and most economically: in short, not to burden departmental officers with work which others can do nearly, if not quite, as well as themselves. The remarkable difference between the character of the work carried out at large stations like Bangalore, and in the interior, strikes all observers.

Agricultural.

86. Under "Agricultural" the chief work of the year was the re-construction of the Śriramadévara dam on the Hemavutty river in the Hassan district. It is expected that this project, when completed, will admit of the channels, or at least one of them, being so much extended in length, as to obviate the necessity for retaining the old dams below it. If on other streams, the nature of the country admitting of its being done, the same principle is followed, a great improvement will be effected and a great future outlay saved. The great works in the Chituldroog division, that is the Mari Kaniwé, the Kumbar Kutté, the Goonoor Kutté, and the Kumbar Mardegéré projects, are as yet only in an incipient state, but the prosperity of that part of Mysore, is mainly dependent on the execution of these works. The first and last of these are new works; the others restorations and improvements of long disused works. Next to these the Soolakéré tank in the Nugur division, is most deserving of attention as a purely remunerative project.

Communications.

87. The following is a list of the communications which were entered in the Budget for the past year.

Dodda Balapoor-Goribednoor Road, Colar Division, completed.
Yelwall-Nursipoor Road, Mysore Division, completed.
Mysore-Manantoddi Road (tracing of), completed.

Yeddioor-Suklaspoor Road. In progress.
Toomkoor-Shimoga Road (metalling), completed.
Coonghul-Yeddioor Road (raised to 2nd Class), nearly completed.
Bangalore-Hurrihur Road (metalling and improving within Chituldroog District), completed.
Bridging Chituldroog-Doomi Road. In progress.
Raising Bangalore-Bellary Road. In progress.
Hurrihur Bridge,—(Pointing. Finishing approaches. Metalling Roadway, &c)—opened to traffic.
Cudoor-Chikmoogloor Road. In progress.
Turrikéré-Chikmoogloor Road. In progress
Kankanhully-Mulawulli Road—completed with exception of large bridges.
Shimoga-Talgoopah Road. In progress.
Lattice Girder Bridge at Suklaspoor. In progress.
Mysore-Chenroypatam Road and Hassanoor Ghaut—gradients improved.
Hurrihur Road (raised to 2nd Class), completed.
Chenroypatam Bridge—constructed.
Toomkoor-Bangalore Road (metalling),—completed.
Herioor Mari Kaniwé. Fair weather Road opened out.

Remarks on Communications.

88. Great improvements have undoubtedly been effected, both as regards up-keep and the raising of the different roads to a proper standard. The sum expended on Original Works was Rs. 3,09,792, and on Repairs Rs. 3,28,161, aggregating Rs. 6,37,953. The amount is not small, but the Chief Engineer is of opinion that the repair allotment is altogether inadequate to keep the lines in proper order. Little now remains to be done in laying out new lines of communication, except in the Nugur division where the department has hitherto failed to surmount the natural difficulties of the climate, and the dearth of labor. The Hurrihur bridge is a notable example of a work carried out in a skilful and masterly manner, and its opening for traffic has been an immense boon given by Mysore, not only to the people of the province, but to Her Majesty's Governments of Madras and Bombay. The bridge now under construction at Suklaspoor will confer a great benefit on the planting interest, the broad sandy stream at that place having hitherto been a serious impediment to communication.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

89. The large sewer constructed in the Bangalore bazar, on the principle of keeping the sewer quite distinct from the channel, was nearly completed, and is a great improvement. The drainage of the pettah also made good progress, and this town can bear favorable comparison with most others.

90. In a table under the head of "Repairs" in the Annual Progress Report, will be found the number of works of this class dealt with by officers of the civil department and of the Public Works department, respectively, the actual value of the work done, and the lapses from sums left unutilized.

Repairs, Agricultural.

91. The lapses in the civil department chiefly occurred in the 3 districts of Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore, where they amounted respectively to Rs. 31,480, Rs. 11,600 and Rs. 9,429.

92. The most remarkable feature under "Repairs" is the large lapse from the total sum allotted, amounting, in the case of Executive Engineers, to about one sixth, and in that of the civil officers to more than one third of the several amounts placed at their disposal; the former having carried out 45 works, and the latter 695 in the year. It is quite true, that the agency at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendents was tried beyond its capabilities, and in submitting the subject to Government, occasion was taken to point out how this agency might be strengthened. It is to be observed, in connection with this subject, that the framing of reliable estimates, and the submission of accounts and completion reports to enable the Controller to pass the bills, has imposed on the amildars an amount of work, which, however necessary in the interests of Government, was not only novel but irksome. It is anticipated, however, that the strict orders recently issued, and the great pains taken by the Controller to explain the revised system, will have the best results; while looking to the probable future of the country, it is evident that a native Government would demur to public works being carried out by professional agency, except in cases where scientific supervision is indispensable. The efforts now being made to compel the civil officers to do their best to repair all the minor works, are in the right direction, and they will doubtless result in success. Indeed the assistance rendered [in the last year by the Deputy Superintendents, in carrying out no less than 695 works, cannot be overlooked.

Observations on lapses.

93. A properly constituted Irrigation department is an acknowledged necessity, both for carrying out all new important works, and for generally supervising

Irrigation Department.

and controlling the system of repairs of those already in existence. In this way only can systematic action be obtained, and all civil officers will willingly do their best to carry out any instructions given to them by the head of such a department.

94. It is proposed to set aside ½ a lac yearly for the work of this special department.

Establishments.

95. During the year under report, the department has been severely tried, several officers having either fallen sick, or having been removed, either permanently or temporarily.

96. It is satisfactory to know that both upper and lower subordinates have been favorably reported on, and there can be no question that they have performed their duties much more efficiently than was formerly the case.

MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

97. In a foregoing paragraph under the head of "Repairs, Agricultural" reference was made to a table in the Chief Engineer's Annual Progress Report, (see appendix) in which details of the work of that description performed by civil officers, are to be found.

Outlay provided for in Public Works Budget.

98. The amount expended by the Revenue department on repairs to tanks is there given at Rs. 1,27,147.

99. In addition to this a further sum of Rs. 27,725 was spent by the same department on Original Works and repairs; the particulars of which, including both amounts, are as follows:—

	Original.	*Repairs.*
Civil Buildings	4,754	1,564
Agricultural	1,233	1,27,147
Communications	200	2,040
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,482	5,367
Military	0	65
Total Original .	18,669	1,36,203
Add Repairs ..	1,36,203	
Total expended on Minor Works by civil officers from Public Works Budget	1,54,872	

100. A statement shewing the local distribution of this outlay is given in the appendix.

101. The sum entered in the civil Budget for such works as are described in paras 13 and 14, Section I, Chapter X of the Public Works Code, was Rs. 30,000, out of which Rs. 13,784 have been expended in the construction of, and Rs. 7,804 in petty repairs to, civil buildings.

Outlay provided for in civil Budget.

102. The accounts connected with these works are audited by the Deputy Accountant General of the province.

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

103. This department was organized on its present footing in January 1865. It has at its head a Channel Superintendent who, under the orders of the Superintendent of the division, is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all the irrigation works connected with the extensive channels, over 700 miles in length, which are led from the rivers Cauvery, Hemavutty, and Lutchmenteerth, in their course through the districts of Mysore and Hassan. The department also undertakes, in communication with the Executive Engineer, the construction of minor original works, such as waste-weirs and sluices, also the extension of irrigation channels.

104. The total expenditure during the past year was Rs. 29,092, furnished from the Budget allotment for minor works, and the Superintendent of Ashtagram reports that that sum has been most economically and usefully spent.

Expenditure incurred.

105. The following are some of the works which have been carried out :—

106. An aqueduct over the Madhava Muntri channel, injured by the freshes of 1866, has been substantially repaired, and is reported to have withstood well the last rains.

Works executed.

107. A branch of the Virzanadi channel has been completed, and a revenue of 900 Rs. and upwards, is anticipated from the hitherto waste land below it.

108. Three other channels have been extended, viz., the Raja Perméswari, the Dodunkanahulli, and the Ramasamoodrum, for distances of 2 miles, 1½ miles, and ½ a mile respectively.

109. A new waste weir has been constructed in the Homma chan-

nel, and a large one for the Chickdévaroy-Sagur channel at a cost of 1,500 Rs.

110. The Dasunpore dam has been re-built, and its channels repaired.

111. Dense jungles by which the Hungode channels were surrounded, have been cleared for a distance of about 17 miles.

112. Channel offences, although they have decreased, are still numerous. They are strictly dealt with by fine, Rs. 1,951 having been recovered during the past year, chiefly on account of the wanton destruction of sluices.

Channel offences.

113. The distribution of water appears to have given satisfaction, and the returns shew an increase over previous years in the water-cess, which is collected at the rate of 3 annas 11 pies per acre on fully irrigated lands, and 1 anna 11½ pies per acre on partially irrigated lands.

Water-cess.

LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.

114. The balance remaining to the credit of the fund from last year was Rs. 2,10,995, and the collections from plough tax and other local sources amounted to Rs. 1,11,605. The total thus available for expenditure was Rs. 3,22,600, and the sum expended was Rs. 1,47,218, leaving Rs. 1,75,382, to be carried forward to the credit of the current year.

115. The outlay, which was wholly upon village and district roads, with the exception of small sums for wells and trees connected with them, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works	.. 1,01,071
Repairs	.. 25,432
Establishment	.. 19,796
Tools and Plant.. ...	.. 919
Total....	1,47,218

116. The subjoined figures shew the local distribution of expenditure:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
Bangalore	16,966	1,451
Colar	9,380	1,995
Toomkoor	9,745	4,532
Mysore	5,613	4,157
Hassan	14,476	2,501
Shimoga	28,899	2,450
Cudoor	6,570	1,211
Chituldroog	9,422	7,135
	1,01,071	25,432

117. The total outlay, although exceeding the income of the year, falls far short of the sum which district officers at the commencement of the season considered themselves able advantageously to expend. The result therefore shews, that in the desire to open out their districts, they were ready to undertake too many projects without considering the means at their disposal, both for preparing reliable estimates, and for carrying works to completion when sanctioned.

118. Much good work has however been done, both in the past and previous years, and the direct benefit of these cross roads to all classes of the community, particularly to land holders of all ranks, is immense.

MUNICIPAL.

119. The following is a list of the municipal institutions, which have been set on foot in the province within the last 5 years.

120. The income and expenditure of each during 1867—68, is also exhibited.

	Income.	*Expenditure.*
Bangalore Cantonment ...	65,565	63,103
Bangalore Pettah	27,412	21,838
Toomkoor	390	390
Colar	674	820
Mysore	42,396	34,426
Hassan	9,907	6,273
Hoonsoor	814	814
Shimoga	8,034	2,028
Cudoor	3,149	2,575
Chituldroog ...	6,822	2,772
Hurrihur ...		838
Davengiri ...		1,348

121. There appear to be no regularly organized conservancy establishments in any of the talooks of the Nundidroog division. But a sum of Rs. 1,130 was expended from general Municipal Funds in some of the cusbah towns of the Bangalore district. Small amounts were also expended in a similar way in a few of the talooks in the Toomkoor and Colar districts.

122. In the Ashtagram division, with the exception of the two head quarter stations, Hoonsoor alone has a municipality.

123. In the Nugur division a commencement has this year been

made in several of the talook cusbahs, besides those which appear in the above list.

124. The operations of the Cantonment Municipal Board at Bangalore are on a comparatively large scale, and require special notice.

The particulars of expenditure are as follow:—

Town Buildings	12,026	Including establishments.
Market	3,786	
Paving and Streets ...	20,288	
Lighting	6,157	
Water-supply	1,296	
Sewage	14,338	Cost of scavenger establishment.
Miscellaneous	409	
Re-payment of loan for market extension	4,847	

125. The outlay has been distributed over so many useful works, 70 under paving and streets alone, that there is not space to enumerate them all.

Town Buildings.

126. The Board report the construction of a new circular latrine, and the roofing in of four others, with the object of introducing the dry earth system.

127. The market and slaughter houses have been put in order, and a better fish market has been established.

Paving and streets.

128. Thoroughfares have been opened through some of the foulest localities; and the dirtiest streets in the most crowded parts of the town, have been shaped and defined by stone drains on either side.

Lighting.

129. Sixty one new pillars for kerosine lamps have been erected, the number now lighted nightly being 122.

Water-supply.

130. A new well, 60 feet deep and 9 feet in diameter, has been constructed, also a dhobees washing-ghat, and 41 public wells have been cleaned out. The question of largely increasing the water supply from reservoirs in commanding positions, is under examination.

Sewage.

131. The upper portion of the main drain stood a severe test during the heavy rains in August last. The lower portion has been completed by the department of Public Works on an improved and

successful plan, by which the sewage is separated from the rain water. It is proposed to deal with the drain in this manner, through its entire length.

132. The report states, that latrine refuse is eagerly sought for by ryots, but it is difficult to buy, as the contractor will not part with it.

Miscellaneous.

133. Ornamental trees have been planted, and a nursery garden established to keep up the supply.

134. The prizes given at Christmas for meat and poultry, and the monthly exhibitions at the market of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, have had an excellent effect in stimulating competition among the producers.

Bangalore Pettah.

135. Particulars of expenditure.

Conservancy and lighting	6,013
Repairs to roads and drains	899
Compensation on various accounts	2,481
Establishment and contingencies	1,692
Re-paid advance for expenditure in previous year.	10,753

136. The funds at the disposal of the Board did not admit of any original works, or extensive improvements being carried out; but due attention was paid to ordinary repairs and maintenance, and to the efficiency of the scavenger establishment, which was taken under the direct supervision of the Board; its management by a contractor, who was allowed to appropriate the refuse as a perquisite, having been found unprofitable.

137. The sources from which both the Pettah and the Cantonment Municipalities derive their income, have been detailed in previous reports, and as a revision of ways and means, with the object of increasing both the powers and responsibilities of the respective Boards, is in process of being carried out, it appears unnecessary to re-capitulate them here.

Toomkoor. Colar.

138 In Toomkoor and Colar, the municipal receipts are no more than sufficient to cover the expense of scavenger establishments, but in Colar great improvements have been made in this hitherto unhealthy town, from funds allotted by the Public Works department.

Mysore.

139. Particulars of expenditure.

Town Buildings	2,276
Market	998
Paving and streets	8,506
Lighting	743
Water-supply	440
Sewage	7,950
Establishment	13,288

140. The erection of a clock-tower at an estimate of Rs. 2,112 is in progress, as is also the construction of market gateways.

141. Seven miles of road have been metalled and tamped, and six miles have undergone ordinary repairs. Much attention appears to have been paid to the formation of drains, on which Rs. 7,679 have been expended.

142. A supply of good drinking water for the west side of the town, has been secured by the improvement and repair of the Jewan Rao Cuttay and the channel which feeds it. A sum of Rs. 9,661 was allotted from the Public Works Budget for this purpose.

143. The income of the Mysore Municipality is derived chiefly from town dues levied on tobacco, betel nuts, ghee, piece goods, and other miscellaneous articles.

144. In the town of Hassan, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,273, of which Rs. 547 was for a new market, Rs. 2,589 for repairing a tank on which the town depends for drinking water, and Rs. 518 for dismantling the fort walls.

Hassan.

145. In Hoonsoor, almost the whole of the money available, namely Rs. 814, was spent upon the scavenger establishment.

Hoonsoor.

146. Although the municipal income at Shimoga was Rs. 8,034, only Rs. 2,028 were expended.

Shimoga.

147. At the stations of Cudoor, Chituldroog, Hurrihur, and Davengiri, the amounts at the disposal of the respective committees have been usefully applied.

Section V.

POST OFFICE.

Anche or Mysore Provincial Post.

148. There is but little of variety to record from year to year in the working of this department. It continues to be efficiently administered by the Anchè Buckshi, under the immediate control of the Commissioner, at a total cost during the past season of Rs. 1,08,854 for the following establishment at Head Quarters.

Establishment and Charges.

1 Buckshi.
17 Sheristadar, Peishkar, Goomashtas, &c.
30 Shroffs, Duffadars, and Peons in Districts.
8 Inspectors.
184 Mootsuddies.
1511 Duffadars, Peons and Runners.

149. Other charges, of which the most important items are fire-sticks, and construction and repair of anché houses, amount to Rs. 14,103. Grand total cost Rs. 1,22,957. The actual receipts from postage on private letters, fees, fines, &c., amount to Rs.37,970, shewing an apparent deficit of Rs. 84,987, but if credit be taken for the estimated cost of postage on official and franked letters, Gazette, parcels, &c. viz. Rs. 1,81,887, the result will shew a balance in favor of Government of Rs. 96,900. The balance in the previous year was Rs. 80,007.

Receipts.

150. Only two criminal charges were preferred against officials of the department during the year under report. These were for thefts of currency notes. In both cases the accusations were proved to be groundless.

Complaints.

151. A few complaints of delay in the delivery of letters, have been received. These proceed chiefly from European residents in the coffee growing districts, where much difficulty is experienced, owing to the high price of labor, in retaining the services of able bodied runners. Several alterations in postal lines have been made for the convenience of the public, in these and in other parts of the province.

Work performed.

152. The number of letters, newspapers and parcels, which passed through the Mysore district post offices last year, is as follows.

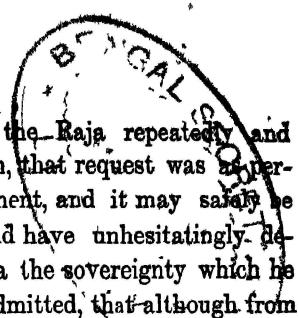
Letters	20,68,220
Newspapers including Gazettes .	32,735
Parcels	54,569
Total.....	21,55,524

153. It has been suggested to Government that Her Majesty's postage stamps should be substituted for the cash payments now made, on terms to be mutually agreed on, the receipts of the Mysore postal department being an item of the State revenue.

Section VI.

POLITICAL.

154. His Highness Maharaja Kristnaraj Wodiar Bahadoor, K. G.,C. S. I., Raja of Mysore, expired on the 27th March 1868, after a somewhat sudden illness. The Raja was placed on the musnud in 1799, and assumed the reins of power in 1810 on the retirement of the celebrated Minister Poorniah. Owing to protracted misrule, and the oppression exercised by his subordinate officials, the Supreme Government were compelled in 1831 to interfere in the interests of the people, and to march troops into the province to subdue what had become a formidable rebellion. A full account of the measures then adopted will be found in the Administration Report for 1854—55, submitted by the late Sir Mark Cubbon, K. C. B., and it is unnecessary to recapitulate here the reasons which induced Lord William Bentinck to adopt this extreme measure. It is sufficient to state that the Residency records from 1814 to 1831, afford ample testimony that this step was not taken till repeated, though fruitless, remonstrances had been made by the Madras Government, as well as by the Government of India, on the subject of the Raja's maladministration, and that the salutary advice given to His Highness was neglected and despised, even though it was pressed upon him personally by Sir Thomas Munro with all the weight of his authority. From such



a fall there was no recovery, and although the Raja repeatedly and pertinaciously urged his claim to restoration, that request was as persistently denied by Her Majesty's Government, and it may safely be asserted that the people of the country would have unhesitatingly demurred to any design to restore to the Raja the sovereignty which he had justly forfeited. It must however be admitted, that although from imperfect training and inherent defects of character, His Highness shewed few of the qualities of a good ruler, he was of a kindly and generous nature, and that his princely charity and consideration for his retainers and dependants, are remembered with gratitude by rich and poor alike.

155. The Maharaja having finally failed to secure for himself that restoration to sovereign power which he so ardently longed for, was induced to adopt as a successor a son of Désé Urs of the Bettada Kotè family, to which house belonged His Highness' first and third wives, as well as Ranee Luchemma widow of Raja Chikka Kristnaraj, the last chief prior to the usurpation of Hyder Ali. This adoption was made in June 1865, and the boy received the name of Chamrajendra. In April 1867, Her Majesty's Government were pleased to recognize the prince as the successor of the Maharaja, and on the latter's death, the young chief was formally proclaimed as Maharaja of Mysore. The proclamation was read out at Bangalore with all due solemnity in the presence of the garrison and all the inhabitants, and was publicly notified, with similar ceremony, at Mysore and all the other principal towns of the province. The present Maharaja is about five years old, and it is to be hoped that he will receive such a training as will enable him to fill worthily the exalted station to which he is destined.

156. The number of dependants and followers of the late Maharaja aggregated more than 10,000, and steps have been taken to reduce these overgrown establishments, as well as to liquidate outstanding claims, and to make an inventory of all the property. The Supreme Government have enjoined liberality in adjusting the claims of all old and faithful servants of His late Highness, and in pursuance of these instructions, pensions and gratuities in excess of the scale prescribed for servants of Her Majesty's Government, have been awarded to those persons who have not been retained in the young Maharaja's service. This subject will however more fittingly be mentioned in the report for 1868—69.

Section VII.

MILITARY.

Strength of Local Force.

157. The strength of the Mysore local troops, as it stood on the 1st April 1868, is shewn in the subjoined statement.

REGIMENTS.	*Officers.* Commissioned.	*Officers.* Non-Commissioned.	Rank and File.	Total.	Head Quarters.
Silladar or Cavalry.					
1st Regiment	8	43	310	361	Shimoga.
2nd Do.	8	43	311	362	Toomkoor.
3rd Do.	8	43	307	358	Colar.
4th Do.	8	43	307	358	Bangalore.
5th Do.	8	43	309	360	Hassan.
6th Do.	8	43	294	345	Mysore.
Supernumeraries of the late disbanded Regiment	2	18	0	20	
Total.....	50	276	1,838	2,164	
Barr or Infantry.					
1st Regiment	23	66	541	630	Toomkoor.
2nd Do.	23	68	530	621	Mysore.
3rd Do.	23	69	548	640	Bangalore.
4th Do.	23	71	546	640	Shimoga.
Total.....	92	274	2,165	2,531	

Proportion of Castes.

158. Out of 2,164 men of all ranks in the silladars, 1,123 are Mussulmans, and 785 are Mahrattas.

159. Among 2,531 in the infantry, 1,647 are Mussulmans, 106 are Christians, and 145 are Mahrattas.

Enhanced Rate of Pay.

160. One regiment of the Mysore silladar horse was disbanded in June 1867, under the orders of the Government of India, and the saving thereby effected was appropriated towards increasing the pay of the troopers and non-commissioned officers of the remaining 6 regiments.

161. The pay of the non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the barr infantry, has also been raised at the rate of one rupee per man, since the 1st March 1868, with the sanction of Government.

Proportion of Horses to Mares.

162. The proportion of horses to mares in the silladar regiments is 955 to 1,209; the enlistments during the year being 86 of the former and 79 of the latter.

Stallions.

163. 32 Stallions are maintained for the improvement of the local breed. Of these 24 are Arabs, 3 English, 2 Cape and 2 Australian horses.

Return of Foals.

164. The number of foals dropped during the past year was 42, or 20 less than that of the preceding year. This falling off is accounted for by the increase in the proportion of horses to mares within the last few years, good mares not being readily procurable in the local market since the abolition of the breeding establishment.

Silladar Lines and Stables.

165. The silladar lines and stables which were recently errected at Bangalore are in good order, and the stables at Mysore which were stated in the last report to be in course of construction, have been carried to completion. The lines at the latter station will also be soon ready for occupation.

Barr Lines.

166. At Bangalore 154 huts for the accommodation of the barr sepoys have been completed, and 77 are under construction. Two latrines have been built in connection with the lines. Barr lines are also being erected at Hassan.

Cost.

167. The total cost of the silladar force for the last year amounted to Rs. 8,07,077—11—2 and that of the infantry to Rs. 2,89,337—7—6, aggregating Rs. 10,96,415—2—8.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

168. The detail books and subsidiary accounts of the province for the year 1867—68, which were closed on the 15th May 1868, exhibit a surplus of revenue over charge amounting to Rs. 6,79,298.

169. The gross revenue of the year which was estimated in the Budget at Rs. 1,09,57,600 (after deducting Rs. 1,70,600 accounted for as local receipts,) produced Rs. 1,11,98,320, the highest amount hitherto attained. This result was unexpected, as the unfavorable reports received from the district officers about the middle of the year rendered advisable a reduction of the original estimates by about 5 lacs. It was apprehended that the effects of the drought which prevailed in 1866—67 would have extended into the following year, reducing the collections of land revenue and sayer customs, as well as those from forests and abkari. Owing however to timely rains, an improvement in agricultural prospects, the extension of cultivation, the realization of April's kists in March to suit the new financial year, and other minor causes, the actual revenue was better than the Budget estimates in all the districts, except Colar, Cudoor, and Chituldroog, to the extent of Rs. 4,63,748. In the year 1865—66, which was remarkable for its financial prosperity, the land revenue amounted to Rs. 77,25,000 only, while in 1867—68 it was Rs. 80,92,000.

Receipts.

Land Revenue.

	Budget Estimate.	Actual.
Bangalore	10,86,000	11,97,540
Colar	12,56,600	12,51,579
Toomkoor	9,03,000	10,99,445
Shimoga	10,90,300	11,16,017
Cudoor...	6,17,009	6,15,029
Chituldroog... ...	7,24,000	6,88,024
Mysore...	9,70,000	9,98,739
Hassan...	9,81,600	11,25,875
	76,28,500	80,92,248
	Better.	4,63,748

170. The revenue derived from "Sayer Customs" has been declining since 1865, when export and import duties were abolished by order of the Supreme Government. It amounted in 1863—64 to ... Rs. 11,13,000.
in 1864—65 to.... „ 10,24,000.
in 1865—66 to.... „ 8,88,000.
in 1866—67 (a year of 11 months)..... „ 5,67,000.
in 1867—68 to.... „ 7,07,000.

Sayer.

171. The falling off since 1865—66 when the existing tariff was in force, except as regards pepper, cardamom and silk, which gave less than 10,000 Rs., has greatly exceeded that anticipated in the estimates. It is attributed by the district officers who were specially called upon to enquire into the subject, partially to the abolition of the duty on the articles above named, but chiefly to the injury done to soopari and tobacco crops during the recent year of drought, and in some measure to a system of smuggling which is difficult to check since export and import duties were abandoned. The amount realized on each kind of dutiable article in the years 1865—66 and 1867—68, which admit of a fair comparison, is given in the margin.

	1865—66.	1867—68.
Soopari (Betel-nut)	5,75,676	4,79,745
Tobacco, Pepper	1,46,283	1,04,465
Cardamom and Silk	10,000	
Piece Goods ... Betel Leaves ... Cocoanuts ... Opium ...	1,50,749	1,12,875
Miscellaneous, including penalties, &c.	5,988	10,038
	8,88,696	7,07,123

172. The estimated forest revenue of 1867—68 Rs. 3,91,460, has been more than realized; the actual collections being Rs. 4,10,011. Timber produced Rs 69,741, sandal-wood Rs. 2,37,828 and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 1,02,443.

Forests.

173. The abkari revenue has shewn a considerable decline since 1865—66, when it produced Rs. 10,01,944. In the 11 months of 1866—67, it produced Rs. 8,47,964, and in 1867—68 Rs. 9,69,188. From the following comparison of the collections of 1865—66 and 1867—68, it will be seen that on the whole there has been an improvement in the receipts from arrack of Rs. 22,000, but this is a net result after deducting the marked decrease in the districts of Bangalore and Colar from the increase in the other 6 districts, which is even more remarkable. Under recent arrangements at the Bangalore distillery, it is expected that the abkari revenue will at least be restored to its former figure. The decline in Colar is under enquiry. The falling off in the receipts from toddy and ganjah amounts to Rs. 40,000, and is attributable to the effects of the drought of 1866 which are still apparent in most of the districts.

Abkari.

	Arrack.		Toddy, Ganjah, &c.		Penalties, Sale of Shops, & Miscellaneous Items.	
	1865—66.	1867—68	1865—66.	1867—68	1865—66.	1867—68
Bangalore ...	2,72,394	2,45,418	73,679	86,400	8,405	150
Colar ...	42,738	29,330	39,569	38,987	40	13
Toomkoor ...	8,125	10,554	88,862	1,00,985	0	0
Shimoga ...	31,578	44,783	30,135	26,120	7,292	417
Cudoor ...	18,837	32,743	34,414	22,373	7	0
Chituldroog ...	6,329	11,354	1,33,401	1,11,260	0	160
Mysore ...	34,978	51,264	1,36,584	1,14,485	928	996
Hassan ..	4,953	17,217	28,210	24,073	486	107
	4,19,932	4,42,663	5,64,854	5,24,683	17,158	1,843

Total Arrack and Toddy, (exclusive of casual Receipts) .. .. 1865—66, Rs. 9,84,786
.. .. 1867—68, Rs. 9,67,346

	Assessed Taxes.		
	1864—65.	1865—66.	1867—68.
House Tax ...	1,62,853	1,69,503	1,72,575
Shop do. ...	1,11,556	1,08,376	1,12,443
Loom do. ...	80,049	84,358	87,330
Oil Mill do. ...	15,362	16,067	17,048
Credited to General Revenues ...	3,69,820	3,78,304	3,89,397
Plough tax credited to Local Funds.	95,809	88,799	1,03,777
	4,65,629	4,67,103	4,93,174

174. This head of revenue comprising the taxes named in the margin was estimated at Rs. 4,70,500, but realized Rs. 4,93,174, the principal increase since 1864—65 being no account of the "Plough Tax."

Salt. 175. Estimated at Rs. 18,700, realized Rs. 18,024.

Stamps. 176. There has been a progressive improvement in the stamp revenue ever since 1862—63, when the local regulations were revised and a more rigid system introduced. In 1861—62, when court fees and stamp duties were combined, the latter amounted to Rs. 19,978 only, while under the revised regulations of 1862, Rs. 71,633 were realized in 1862—63, Rs. 1,57,446 in 1863—64, and Rs. 2,41,368 in 1864—65. The Indian Stamp Act X of 1862 came into force in Mysore from August 1865, and the amended Act XXVI of 1867 from August 1867. To their operation is to be attributed the further increase in the stamp revenue, which was Rs. 2,61,582 in 1865—66, Rs. 2,78,381 in the 11 months of 1866—67, and Rs. 3,15,156 in 1867—68. The following figures shew the number and amount of stamp papers and labels sold exclusively under those Acts for the 12 months ending July 1866, July 1867 and March 1868.

Values.	Number sold in 12 months ending July 1866.	12 Months ending July 1867.	12 Months ending March 1868.
Stamp Papers.			
1 to 12 Annas. ...	3,87,304	3,76,114	3,87,097
1 to 4 Rs.	46,492	55,036	60,945
5 to 9 „	3,318	3,842	4,238
10 to 18 „	1,540	1,932	2,091
20 to 50 „	825	1,241	1,2:8
60 to 100 „	86	153	149
125 to 1000 „	28	15	16
Total Number.....	4,39,593	4,38,333	4,55,794
Amount realized Rs.....	2,48,055 8 0	2,82,945 15 0	2,90,763 1 0
Receipt Labels.			
1 Anna	68,691	98,554	1,00,055
2 to 12 Annas.	12,519	5,983	5,658
1 to 6 Rs.	384	238	245
Total Number.....	81,594	1,04,775	1,05,958
Amount realized Rs...	8,884 7 0	8,500 7 0	8,542 10 0
Transfer Labels.			
1 Anna	1,926	1,023	739
2 to 12 Annas.	3,255	1,914	999
1 to 5 Rs.	119	180	91
Total Number.....	5,300	3,117	1,829
Amount realized Rs...	1,222 11 0	934	455 4 0
Application Labels.			
1 Anna only	3,790	979	635
Amount realized Rs.	236 14 0	61 3 0	39 11 0
Foreign Bill Labels.			
2 to 8 Annas.	105	108	129
1 Rupee.	0	2	3
Total Number.....	105	110	132
Amount realized Rs.	26 5 0	27 10 0	31 2 0
Total of Labels.....	90,789	1,08,981	1,08,554
Do. realized Rs.	10,370 5 0	9,523 4 0	9,068 11 0
Total Amount, Stamp and Labels, Rs.	2,58,425 13 0	2,92,469 3 0	2,99,831 12 0

177. The provincial postage has amounted to Rs. 39,091. It was Rs. 37,021 in 1865—66, and Rs. 36,308 during the 11 months of 1866—67. The postage on service letters, parcels, &c., is valued at Rs. 1,70,639, and that on private correspondence passing through the British post, but conveyed free in Mysore, at Rs. 6,937. There is little doubt that if the proposal, which has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India, for using postage labels in lieu of cash payments, were adopted, it would be attended with a more rapid increase in the amount of postal revenue paid into the Treasury, besides the simplification of postal accounts which at present admit of no reliable check against fraud.

Post Office.

178. The following is a comparison of the income under these heads for the years 1865—66, 1866—67, and 1867—68.

Law and Justice and Police.

	1865—66.	1866—67. For 11 months.	1867—68.
1. Civil Courts' Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	20,830	13,866	15,596
2. Magisterial ditto. ...	40,077	29,663	27,273
3. Small Cause Court Fees	17,803	24,559	25,276
4. Registration Department	517	10,583	17,510
5. Jail Receipts	764	3,546	22,195
6. Miscellaneous	5,382	5,916	4,956
	85,373	88,133	1,12,806
7. Police	6,312	3,272	2,265

179. The two first items which are of a casual and fluctuating character call for no remark, except that the larger receipts of 1865—66 are due to the former practice of re-crediting casual deductions from pay of establishments, but it is satisfactory to observe that the income of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore since its jurisdiction was extended to the Bangalore town, has improved by nearly 50 per cent compared with 1865—66, and equalled ⅘ of the charges, which amounted to Rs. 30,781. The Registration department, which was established in January 1866, had an income, in the 11 months of the year 1866—67, of Rs. 10,583, but the receipts of 1867—68 amounted to 17,510, while the charges were only Rs. 15,228. The accounts of 1868—69 will shew how

far the enhanced scale of registration fees to the officers of the department adopted since January 1868 is justified by its income.

Education.

180. School fees in 1867—68 amounted to Rs. 6,440, against Rs. 5,535 in the year 1865—66. The sale of books for school purposes realized Rs. 13,524, against 7,222 in that year, an increase which may be regarded as indicative of the growing desire for education among the people. The books, it may be added, were partly obtained from England, but chiefly from the Mysore Government Press, and were sold at a trifle above their actual cost.

Miscellaneous.

181. The principal item of receipt under this head is the net revenue of the island of Seringapatam, Rs. 27,390, which was nearly the amount realized in 1865—66. Unclaimed deposits transferred to Government amounted to Rs. 6,079, resulting from the revision of deposits which takes place annually. The fees of the Money Order department, which were estimated from the commencement of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 1,849—0—0, and after defraying the charges of the department left a surplus of Rs. 774. The other items classed as miscellaneous are mostly of a contingent and fluctuating character and present nothing worthy of remark.

Local Force.

182. The savings and refunds from the local force brought to credit of Government amounted to Rs. 8,652—8—0, but apart from these, Rs. 8,500 were set apart during the year for the construction of new lines and barracks, and Rs. 6,228 out of this asset were actually expended in the year.

Public Works.

183. The sums paid into civil Treasuries by Executive Engineers of the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 15,786, and by civil officers who executed works from the funds of that department, Rs. 20,664. It is anticipated that the adoption of the imprest system by the latter will further reduce these nominal receipts by a corresponding reduction of charge.

Disbursements.

184. The Budget estimate for 1867—68 was framed on a basis of Rs. 1,07,78,859, including Rs. 15,19,000 as the Public Works grant

defrayable from the current year's revenue, and Rs. 1,70,600 as the grant to municipal and district funds from the sayer and plough tax collections of the year. Deducting these two items, a sum of Rs. 90,89,259 was left for the civil and military expenditure of the province, but the actual outlay under these heads was only Rs. 89,56,650 or Rs. 1,32,609 less than the grant. The advances from the civil Treasuries for Public Works expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,62,373, the excess above the ordinary Public Works grant, viz., Rs. 43,373, having been defrayed out of the surplus revenue, from which an allotment of 3½ lacs was made, but it was utilized only to that extent.

185. The comparative statement in the appendix exhibits the grants and charges in detail of minor heads, and it will be observed that with a few exceptions the actual expenditure not only approximated to, but was in most cases less than the estimates. The more important divergencies will now be explained.

Refunds.

186. For the 1st item of Rs. 23,186, no provision was made in the Budget. It consists of refunds of land revenue collections to ryots in the newly surveyed talooks, who had paid their kists at higher rates than those afterwards assessed by the Survey Department, from the commencement of the revenue year. The refund of Rs. 11,975 under sayer includes Rs. 9,613, which had been wrongly credited to Government instead of the Mysore Municipal Board in the year 1864—65, and the remainder Rs. 2,362 consisted of the Government share of duty levied on tobacco imported for the use of canteens in the Bangalore cantonment, which was refunded according to existing usage. Under forests, refunds amounting to Rs. 684 were on account of license fees for firewood and charcoal levied under a forest regulation, which was afterwards cancelled. Rs. 538 was a transfer entry in adjustment of a wrong credit to the department. The refunds under stamps were made under the provisions of the Stamp Act chiefly on the certificates of courts, the rest being the value of stamps unused or spoilt. Under abkari, the principal refund was one of Rs. 3,449 in the Shimoga district, arising from the cancelment of an auction-sale of licenses for establishing arrack shops, after the amount had been paid into the Treasury and credited in its accounts. In Hassan Rs. 338 were also refunded, being surplus sale proceeds of arrack belonging to a contractor who had failed to pay up still dues. Judicial and

magisterial fines refunded amounted to Rs. 2,637, registration fees Rs. 21, miscellaneous items Rs. 456.

Land Revenue.

187. The only disbursement calling for notice under this head "Superintendents of divisions" is that of Rs. 19,200, granted by the Government of India to Colonel Dobbs, late Superintendent of the Nundidroog division, on his retirement from the service, as back pay at the maximum rate from the period of the re-organization of the commission in 1862. Notwithstanding this payment however, there was a saving on the grant for the ordinary revenue charges of the year of Rs. 20,534. The Inam Commission was budgeted for Rs. 64,748, but actually cost Rs. 68,033. There was a saving in the office establishments of nearly 25 per cent, and in contingencies of about 50 per cent, but the travelling allowances of the department, which were insufficiently provided for, exceeded the grant by Rs. 5,472. In the Survey department, the expenditure adjusted was Rs. 1,18,768, against a grant of Rs. 1,57,500, but at the close of the year there were outstanding advances which amounted to Rs. 65,844—10—8, a result which seems unsatisfactory, and has been brought to the notice of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for explanation. The sayer customs charges amounted to Rs. 42,374 only, of which Rs. 30,458 were for the pay of separate establishments and Rs. 7,763 for commission to talook officials, as remuneration for collecting the sayer duties under the revised arrangements sanctioned by the Commissioner in January 1866. The cost of the department in 1864—65 was Rs. 1,03,955 and in 1865—66 Rs. 82,312.

Miscellaneous.

188. The expenditure under this head, Rs. 2,863 on account of minor repairs of civil buildings, was provided for out of the grant of the Rs. 30,000 under 26 Miscellaneous. The allotments of Rs. 79,100 for the municipal funds, and Rs. 91,500 for the district funds, have been excluded from the comparison, as the collections were credited direct to the funds and not entered as a receipt or charge of Government.

Forests.

189. The total expenditure was Rs. 29,000 less than the total grant, and the only item which exceeded the allotment was that of salaries, owing to the absence on leave of the Conservator, which entailed an extra expense to Government of Rs. 1,846 by allowances to the acting officers.

190. These heads call for no special remark. It will be observed that the expenditure of the Anché department, rupees 1,22,924, was less than the grant by Rs. 29,712, mainly owing to Rs. 18,000 for an increase of pay to runners, and Rs. 10,000 for the erection and repairs of anché houses being almost wholly unutilized.

Abkari.
Assessed Taxes (Mohaturpha).
Stamps.
Anché.

191. The excess above grant under this head is mainly in the fifth share of His Highness the late Maha Rajah in the net revenue, which was entered at Rs. 9,12,000 in the Budget, but owing to the improvement in the receipts and the diminution of expenditure, amounted to Rs. 9,95,144. The usual statement shewing the computation for the year will be found in the appendix.

Administration.

192. The Registration department cost Rs. 1,928 more than the grant, but the actual outlay Rs. 15,228 was exceeded by the income as observed in a preceding para. The other sub-heads of expenditure are in regular order.

Law and Justice.

193. The grant for jails was Rs. 1,77,852, the expenditure Rs. 2,03,209. The excess was under the head fixed establishments Rs. 1,619, contingent guard Rs. 2,741, rations Rs. 11,555, hospital charges Rs. 4,281. This result is mainly due to the increase in number of prisoners and an improvement in dieting, and partly to the high prices of provisions, none of which causes were sufficiently provided for in the Budget. The lock-ups cost Rs. 4,000 more than the grant from the same causes. The outlay on repairs to the jails was Rs. 7,265 and was defrayed from the civil grant for such works. It may here be noted that a reduction has recently taken place in the permanent guards of two of the district jails, those namely at Mysore and Toomkoor; and the subject of the economical management of all the jails has received attention.

Jails.

194. Under this head the clothing and contingencies of the Bangalore cantonment police, together with the cost of ground taken for building lines for the force, amounted to about Rs. 3,000 more than was

Police.

estimated. This was unavoidable as the gradual re-organization of the force was commenced long after the Budget for 1867—68 was framed. The excess was liquidated however by the savings in the charges of the Bangalore town police, and with those of the talooks. The head of police shews an outlay of about 24,000 less than the estimates.

Education, Science and Art.

195. The education grant amounted to Rs. 1,41,970, the actual outlay Rs. 1,38,803. The sum allotted for district and talook schools Rs. 36,388 was worked up to within 500 Rs, and that for grants-in-aid (Rs. 30,000) was exceeded by Rs. 125. The outlay on the Government garden and museum at Bangalore was nearly Rs. 10,000, though within the grant. The cinchona plantation on the Bababooden Hills cost Rs. 2,700, including the erection of a propagating house, and the experiment commenced on the Bilikalrungum Hills, another suitable site for the febrifuge, cost Rs. 316 only, in the year under review. The museum exceeded its grant by Rs. 700, but the total outlay was only Rs. 3,282.

Medical Services.

196. The expenditure exceeded the grant by Rs. 7,122, of which Rs. 6,479 were due to the increased allowances granted to the three covenanted medical officers, under the regulations of 1867. Rs. 2,000 were expended in erecting small hospitals at Chickmoogloor and Chituldroog, and Rs. 1,612 in repairs and other trifling works, out of the separate grant for repairs of civil buildings. The leper hospital at Bangalore exceeded its grant of Rs. 4,000 by Rs. 765, chiefly owing to improvements in diet and an increase in the number of its inmates.

Stationery and Printing.

197. The excess of expenditure over grant under this head is in the cost of Europe stationery, Rs. 1,799, and may be attributed to the high rates of exchange prevailing when the value was remitted to England. The Government of India has recently been solicited to permit public drafts to be drawn for all Europe purchases.

Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

198. This head comprises the subsidy of 24½ lacs of rupees paid to the British Government, Rs. 50,000 for the quit-rent of the island of Seringapatam, the pensions payable by the Mysore State to the

descendants of Hyder Ali and Tippoo, which are annually diminishing by lapses, and the endowments to native institutions of a religious and charitable nature. The last mentioned class of payments, which amounted to about 2¾ lacs in the year, will be investigated by the Inam Commissioner.

199. This head is intended to shew expenditure chiefly of an exceptional character, or which cannot be classed under the ordinary heads of service. The total of the grants provided was Rs. 1,28,760, that of the charges incurred, Rs. 81,811, to which has to be added the expenditure or repairs, &c., of civil buildings by civil officers amounting to Rs. 21,588, which has been adjusted to the heads of service to which the buildings belonged; the total being Rs. 1,03,399. Among the more noticeable items are the cost of furnishing the New Public Offices at Bangalore, for which Rs 10,000 were allotted, but only Rs. 6,516 expended. Next, the purchase of tents for the use of the commission which cost Rs. 11,390. The annual grant of Rs. 14,200 for planting avenues in the principal highways of the province, was only utilized to the extent of Rs. 8,801; of which Rs. 3,000 were expended in the Toomkoor district, Rs. 598 in Colar, Rs. 930 in Cudoor, Rs. 2,000 in Chituldroog, and Rs. 2,228 in the Mysore district. In the other districts, Bangalore, Shimoga, and Hassan, the expenditure was altogether under 50 Rs. A grant appears of Rs. 4,406 to the Cantonment Municipal Board, which was the sum required to make up the equivalent of local taxation for the year 1866—67. Rs. 3,663 were paid for the purchase of Japan Cocoons imported for introduction among native cultivators, with the view of improving the local breed of silk-worms which had shewn symptoms of deterioration. The experiment unfortunately proved a failure owing to adverse seasons and defective treatment.

26 Miscellaneous.

200. The grant of Rs. 30,000 for the repairs of civil buildings under the supervision of civil officers, without the intervention in any way of the Public Works department, was entered under this special head, but the actual expenditure, as observed before, will be found among the heads of service to which the buildings belonged. It may be summarised as follows.

penditure from Civil Budget Grant for Minor Repairs of Civil Buildings for 1867—68 *expended by Civil Officers.*

			Commissioner's Treasury.	Bangalore.	Colar.	Toomkoor.	Shimoga.	Cudoor.	Chituldroog.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.
	Land R...	Construction...	0 0 0	0 0 0	236 0 0	0 0 0	76 13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	58 11 8	371 9 4
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	146 12 10	652 0 0	927 0 0	278 12 0	269 14 9	123 0 0	0 0 0	114 0 0	2,491 7 7
	Sayer Custom ...	Construction...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
		Repairs ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	175 12 0	120 13 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	304 9 0
	Forests	Construction...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	74 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	74 8 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	145 12 0	49 8 0	267 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	462 4 0
	Abkari	Construction...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	235 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	323 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	558 0 0
	Post Office	Construction...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	195 15 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	195 15 4
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 2 0
Administration.	Military Assistant ...	Construction...	0 0 0	312 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	312 0 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Law & Justice.	Cantonment Magistrate.	Construction...	0 0 0	103 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	103 4 5
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Do.	Superintendent ...	Construction...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	97 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	97 0 0
Do.	Cutwall's Chouitry ...	Construction...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	102 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	102 8 0
Do.	Jails	Construction...	0 0 0	718 1 0	555 0 0	567 0 0	85 15 4	1,402 6 11	2,309 0 0	1,545 3 6	20 11 3	7,203 6 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	59 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	62 0 0
	Town Police... ...	Construction...	0 0 0	1,466 9 11	267 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,733 13 5
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	165 12 4	69 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	234 14 4
	Education, Museum...	Construction...	0 0 0	498 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	498 0 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Medical	Construction...	0 0 0	206 13 6	197 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,246 12 6	1,160 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,810 10 0
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	489 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	170 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	143 0 0	802 0 0
	Miscellaneous ...	Construction...	428 9 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	52 5 0	480 14 5
		Repairs ...	0 0 0	139 14 0	0 0 0	70 1 4	333 15 5	47 3 6	2,034 0 6	0 0 0	57 15 0	2,683 1 9
	Total Construction.....		428 9 5	3,304 12 10	1,275 3 6	567 0 0	358 12 4	2,723 11 5	3,469 0 0	1,545 3 6	131 11 11	13,784 0 11
	Total Repairs		0 0 0	1,107 10 10	691 0 0	997 1 4	1,372 7 9	565 11 3	2,755 0 6	0 0 0	314 15 0	7,803 14 8
	Grand Total.....		428 9 5	4,412 7 8	1,946 3 6	1,564 1 4	1,731 4 1	3,289 6 8	6,224 0 6	1,545 3 6	446 10 11	21,587 15 7

201. The disbursement of service pensions amounted to Rs. 55,917, against a grant of Rs. 58,345, which included Rs. 10,000 provided for pensions not already sanctioned, but the expenditure under this head has been on the increase since 1863—64, when the Indian Pension Superannuation Rules were ordered by the Supreme Government to be adopted in Mysore. In 1864—65 they cost Rs. 37,627, in 1865—66 Rs 37,564, in 1866—67 Rs. 42,184. Donations to charitable societies in 1867—68 amounted to Rs. 8,313, pensions and charitable allowances of a general nature to Rs. 13,880, and gratuities to discharged servants Rs. 6,459.

Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

202. The established sowar or mounted troops was revised, one regiment being reduced, the pay of the remaining troopers being at the same time raised from Rs. 22 to Rs. 26. Still, owing to casual vacancies during the year the cost was about Rs. 24,000 less than the Budget provision, including Rs. 911 for repairs of barracks and stables. Apart from this, an expenditure of Rs. 25,750 was incurred in the construction of barracks and lines out of savings which had been placed in deposits in previous years.

Mysore Local Force.

203. In the infantry establishment the expenditure for pay of men and office establishment was within Budget limits, Rs. 4,891 were also charged on account of the quinquennial supplies of woollen clothing issued to the troops in 1863—64, on a re-adjustment of accounts, and Rs. 14,833 in the construction of lines, making on the whole an outlay of Rs. 14,000 in excess of the Budget, which was met however from the savings in the mounted corps amounting to Rs. 24,000. In the military pensions there was a saving of Rs. 5,734, owing to lapses by disbursement.

204. As already observed in a preceding paragraph, the ordinary Budget grant out of the current year's revenue was Rs. 15,19,000, the payment to the Public Works department Rs. 15,62,373, the excess being defrayed out of 3½ lacs allotted, but not otherwise utilized out of the surplus of the same.

Public Works Department.

PUBLIC DEBT.

205. The transactions under this general head of account, which is unconnected with revenue or charge, will now be noted. The first sub-head is the Mysore trust fund which was debited with 2 lacs of Rs. out of the accumulated interest of the fund invested in the Government of India Debenture Loan of the year 1867. On the receipt side there were credits on account of the interest realized on the entire invested capital of the fund amounting to Rs. 1,29,932. At the close of the year the balance in favor of the fund amounted to Rs. 33,31,217 consisting of Government securities lodged in the Bank of Madras of the nominal value of Rs. 33,23,300, and cash in the Commissioner's Treasury Rs. 7,917.

Mysore Trust Fund.

206. Since the death of the Maha Rajah, the Government of India has resolved to reserve this fund to meet the requirements of the Irrigation department, when the current revenue of the province may be insufficient for the prosecution of works of magnitude. The purpose for which the fund was originally formed, namely the maintenance of the late Maha Rajah's dependants after his demise, which occurred on the 27th March 1868, will be provided for out of current revenue, which has to defray the stipends to the Ranees of His Highness, the Palace establishment retained for the Infant Maha Rajah, the pensions to about 1,000 aged men and women who had been in the personal service of his predecessor for 30 years and upwards, and the gratuities which have been given to about 4,000 other persons of less service. The accounts of this expenditure will be reviewed in the report of 1868—69.

207. The credits on account of municipal funds amounted to Rs. 1,64,457, the disbursements to Rs. 1,41,394 the details of which will be found in the appendix, leaving a balance in the Treasuries of Rs. 47,230, at close of 1867—68. The receipts of district funds, consisting of Rs. 1,03,777 derived from the plough tax, and Rs. 45,425 from other sources, aggregated Rs. 1,49,202. The expenditure was Rs. 1,19,482, and refunds Rs. 736, leaving a balance in the Treasuries at the close of the year of Rs. 1,95,605. The outlay of the district funds has since 1866—67 been audited by the Controller, Public Works Accounts, agreeably to rules approximating to those of minor public works executed by civil officers out of the funds of the Public Works department.

Municipal Funds.
District Funds.

208. The principal fund is that attached to the Central Jail at Bangalore, where manufactures are carried on extensively. The next in importance is the Mysore district jail fund. The profits arising from these jails as well as those of the Toomkoor, Shimoga, and other district jails, are now credited to the Government as a partial set off against the cost of the prisons. The accounts of the year 1867—68 exhibit receipts amounting to Rs. 7,670, and charges amounting to Rs. 20,996, which latter were made in order to transfer the balances of the funds at the close of 1867—68 to credit of Government.

Jail Manufacture Funds.

209. This exhibits the cost of woollens, &c., purchased by the Mysore State for the equipment of the local force, who pay for them at cost price. The sum shewn to debit Rs. 53,989, was the balance standing against the fund at close of 1866—67 under the general head of "Advances recoverable." The credits, Rs. 42,915, which appear under the equipment account, consisted of the sums realized from the sale of the materials to the force. The balance at close of 1867—68 was Rs. 11,074.

Military Assistant's Equipment Account.

210. This fund consists of the standing advances for ordinary office contingent charges allotted to civil officers of all grades. They were mainly transferred to this head from "Advances recoverable."

Permanent Advance Fund.

211. This head shews receipts, Rs. 2,90,557, disbursements, Rs. 3,29,264, the balance at close of 1867—68, was Rs. 1,65,471, against Rs. 1,98,605 in 1866—67. The deposit accounts which were involved in obscurity before the introduction of English accounts in 1863, are now on a proper footing.

Deposits.

212. As its title denotes, was opened for the purpose of shewing advances, apart from fixed stipend payments, on account of supplies to the late Maha Rajah's establishments and sundry drafts drawn by His Highness, against his fifth share of the net revenue, the account of which is made up after the close of the year. It shewed a balance against His Highness of Rs. 1,54,476, which has been liquidated in the year 1868—69 out of the net proceeds of the Government

His Highness' ⅕ share Advance Account.

bonds belonging to the personal estate of the Rájah originally amounting to Rs. 13,32,000, but reduced by payments to a balance of Rs. 1,95,509.

	Balances.
Bullock Dawks ...	1,367
Surplus Funds of Davustanums and Chuttrums ...	20,870
Allowances deducted from Sayer and other Collections	16,419

213. These heads call for no special remark. The balances at credit at the close of the year were as noted in the margin.

Advances recoverable.

214 The first sub-head, viz., suspense account, which consists of miscellaneous advance payments subject to audit, amounted to Rs. 2,43,900, the adjustments to credit Rs. 3,22,730, the balance outstanding was Rs. 65,235; the principal items of which were the following:—

Advanced	for annual supply of stationery ordered from England.	27,703
Do.	for clothing of Bangalore Police Force	919
Do.	for Anchè houses under construction	743
Do.	Chamrajnugur Devustanums	2,117
Do.	for Cinchona Plantation	1,079
Do.	Funeral Expenses of the late Maha Rajah in part ...	11.000
Do.	for His Highness' Bathing-Shed	1,500
Do.	for removal of Lines of Mysore Cantonment to French Rocks	4,000
Do.	As a loan to the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Board	2,703
Do.	Civil Building Repairs pending completion ...	635
An old Book Balance		5,212
Other items subject to adjustment in 1868—69		7,624
		65,235

215. Forest advances on account of the working expenses of the Forest department amounted to Rs. 38,626, the adjustments to Rs. 52,480, the balance outstanding at close of 1867—68 Rs. 10,539. Revenue Survey advances amounted to Rs. 1,47,537, the amount adjusted was Rs. 1,42,812, and that outstanding Rs. 44,522. Advances for survey boundary marks recoverable from ryots amounted to Rs. 68,265, the sums brought to credit were Rs. 32,859, the balance still due to Government Rs. 1,28,312; they will be adjusted on collecting the current year's assessments on the demarcated lands.

Her Majesty's Treasury.

216. The debits were Rs. 11,19,263, the credits Rs. 11,10,154, the difference was adjusted in the accounts for 1868—69.

Local Remittances.

217. This head comprises the remittances in specie and notes, Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills between the several Treasuries of the province, and between them and the Money Order department. They call for no special remark.

218. The cash balance in all the Treasuries of the province on 1st April 1867 amounted to Rs. 58,84,544, exclusive of Rs. 2,01,394 set apart for the Public Works department. On 31st March 1868, the figures were Rs. 66,61,024 and 1,22,079 respectively, *i. e.*, the Treasury cash balance, exclusive of the Public Works balance, was Rs. 7,76,480 better in 1868. It has been stated in the opening para of this section that the year's accounts shew a surplus of revenue over charge amounting to .. .. Rs. 6,79,298.

Cash Balance.

Add to this the net excess of Receipts over Disbursements under the head of "Public Debt".. 97,182

Increase in Cash Balance ... 7,76,480

The following figures shew how the net sum of Rs. 97,182 was obtained.

Public Debt Sub-heads.	*Receipts.*	*Disbursements.*	*Receipts more than Disbursements.*	*Receipts less*
1 Mysore Trust Fund ...	1,29,932	2,00,000	0	70,068
2 Municipal Fund ...	1,64,457	1,41,394	23,063	0
3 District do. ...	1,49,202	1,20,218	28,984	0
4 Jail Manufacture Fund...	7,670	20,996	0	13,326
5 Bullock Dawk do. ...	9,189	6,189	3,000	0
6 Moozroi do. ...	8,398	6,120	2,278	0
7 Allowance deducted from Sayer & other Collections	45,344	46,570	0	1,226
8 Permanent Advance Fund.	0	2,985	0	2,985
9 Military Assistant's Equipment Fund	42,915	53,989	0	11,074
10 Deposits	2,90,557	3,29,264	0	38,707
11 Advances recoverable ...	3,22,730	2,43,900	78,830	0
12 Forest do. ...	52,480	38,626	13,854	0
13 Revenue Survey do. ...	1,42,812	1,47,537	0	4,725
14 Do. Boundary Marks do.	32,859	68,265	0	35,406
15 His Highness the Maharaja's $\frac{1}{6}$ share ...	9,95,144	9,74,516	20,628	0
16 Her Majesty's Treasury .	11,10,154	11,19,263	0	9,109
17 Remittances between Head Quarters and Districts...	38,84,566	38,84,566	0	0
18 Do. between Districts ...	8,07,833	8,07,833	0	0
19 Do. Talooks and do. ...	86,12,111	85,57,141	54,970	0
20 Supply Bills ...	6,09,857	5,58,523	50,834	0
21 Public Service Remittance	12,86,494	12,78,913	7,581	0
22 Privilege do. ...	10,428	12,382	0	1,954
23 Money Orders Remittance, &c.	3,07,490	3,05,750	1,740	0
Total.....	1,90,22,122	1,89,24,940	2,85,762	1,88,580
			Net excess Receipts.....	97,182

GENERAL REMARKS.

219. The progress which has been made in the practical working of the English system of accounts in this territory, which was introduced in 1863—64, is in a measure indicated by the early period at which the Account department was enabled to close its detail books for the year, namely 15th May 1868, which is the earliest yet attained in Mysore. The comparatively small amount of unadjusted advances detailed in a preceding para, the bulk of which were paid in the latter months of the year, is also satisfactory. This result could only have been obtained by a prompt submission of accounts and vouchers for audit, and the efforts of the Account department to expedite their adjustment. It has been found necessary about the middle of every month to call for vouchers over due, which are chiefly those for the pay and contingent charges of talooks, the preparation of the bills being often attended with apparently needless delays in the Deputy Superintendents' offices. Steps were also taken to secure the adjustment within the year of all grants on account of petty construction and repairs of buildings in the hands of civil officers, but although sanction was given to the full amount (Rs. 30,000) provided in the Budget, the actual adjusted outlay was only Rs. 21,588. The explanations which have been given by those officers who failed to utilize their grants within the year are not in all cases satisfactory, but 1867—68 being the first year in which they executed such works out of the civil Budget grant, and their attention having been drawn to the necessity for commencing them betimes, it is to be hoped more creditable results will appear in future.

Money Order Department.

220. A Money Order department was established in Mysore under the orders of the Government of India from the commencement of the year 1867—68, which has been specially reported on. It has worked without difficulty of any sort, and has doubtless been a convenient means of remittance to the officials and the public, and will probably be more appreciated in those parts of the country where reliable native hoondies are not procurable at a smaller premium. The extension of the system to places beyond the head quarters of districts, where alone agencies were opened in 1867—68, is a desideratum; but it is difficult to find agents with a competent knowledge of English and accounts, and one only has been established in a talook (Sucklaspoor). at the solicitation of the

Coffee Planters' Association. The financial success of the experiment so far as it has been tried, is shewn by the profit of the department being about 60 per cent over the cost of maintenance.

221. The sub-joined memo gives a summary of the transactions.

Number of orders issued, 3,464 amounting to			Rs. 1,62,668	11 0
Number of orders paid, 2,918	„		„ 1,36,073	9 0
Commission or Premia realized		1,849 4 0		
Controller's Establishment and Contingent Charges ...	697 8 6			
Agents' Commission 361 7 11				
„ Contingent Charges 83 9 0				
	445 11 0			
		1,142 9 5		
Profit to Department		706 10 7		

Currency Notes.

222. The transactions in Madras Currency Notes in 1867—68 shew a marked increase over the previous year 1866—67, as will be seen from the following figures, chiefly in consequence of the demands of the Branch Bank of Madras established at Bangalore, which appears to be a useful agent in giving circulation to the notes. The practice which has existed in Mysore since the introduction of Currency Notes of the Government of India in 1862—63, and which has more recently been enjoined by the Government of India, of cashing them freely at the public Treasuries when specie is available, continues to work with convenience to the public as well as the Treasuries, and there is little doubt that it is capable of considerable extension.

	Madras Currency Notes.		*Bombay Currency Notes.*	
	1866-67	1867-68	1866-67	1867-68
Balance ...	7,08,500	3,30,870	90,160	49,920
Received.				
By Mysore Government from Bank of Madras at the Presidency...	3,50,000	11,06,000	0	0
„ at the Commissioner's and the District Treasuries as remittances	7,18,080	11,50,770	39,510	5,640
„ from the public in payment of demands	21,200	22,630	820	120
„ from the public in exchange for cash	1,96,350	3,23,590	1,590	500
Total.....	19,94,130	29,33,860	1,32,080	56,180

Issued.				
Remitted to other Treasuries	5,97,200	7,69,000	50,530	8,280
„ to the public in payment of demands	1,56,900	81,750	560	6,980
„ to the public in exchange for cash	9,09,160	15,15,040	31,070	3,420
Total.....	16,63,260	23,65,790	82,160	18,680
Balance remaining...	3,30,870	5,68,070	49,920	37,500

License Tax.

223. It may be noted that the British license tax was levied in Mysore during the year 1867—68, but was confined to officers of the British Crown, a term which has been held to comprise all commissioned and other officers receiving their appointments direct from the Government of India, natives and ministerial officials of all grades, who do not look for service beyond Mysore, being excepted.

Section IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. POPULATION.

224. The returns of population exhibit the following figures for the three divisions :—

	Square Miles.	Number.	1866—67.	Increase.	Average.
Nundidroog... ..	9,095	15,45,3[illegible]4	15,35,742	9,652	170
Ashtagram	7,345	13,19,1[illegible]3	13,14,936	4,257	179½
Nugur	10,563	10,65,1[illegible]8	10,58,443	6,685	101
	27,003	39,29,715	39,09,121	20,594	

225. The census of the famine year for 1866—67, shewed a decrease as compared with that of the previous year of 15,000. The increase of 20,594, exhibited above, may be viewed perhaps as the natural accompaniment of a comparatively good season, and the result of a return to their homes of those who had been driven to seek the means of subsistence elsewhere.

II. MORTALITY.

226. The number of deaths registered during the past year is 28,285 or 7½ per thousand of the population. This is in very favorable contrast to the returns for 1866—67, which gave the rate at 12½ per thousand, or 47,293 in all. Of the number last named, 18,504 were deaths from cholera, whereas in the year under report only 182 deaths are said to have occurred, and of these 163 cases belong to the Colar district alone.

227. Fever of a virulent type has prevailed in different parts of the province, breaking out in some places without any apparent cause, and disappearing from other localities in an equally unaccountable manner.

III. EMIGRATION.

228. There has been a great decrease in the number of Mysoreans who emigrated to the French colonies during the year under report, as compared with the returns received from Pondicherry for the previous year. The figures are—

For 1866—67	653.
For 1867—68	172.

It is probable that the great scarcity of food which existed in Mysore during 1866—67, was the cause of so many leaving the country; for, in the two preceding years, the numbers were only 70 and 81 respectively.

229. The returns do not specify the castes of the emigrants, but it is believed that very few Canarese speaking people of the ryot class, ever quit Mysore for foreign lands. The difficulty of procuring recruits for the army in this province is well known.

230. Two men are reported to have returned from the Mauritius during the past year.

IV. AGRICULTURE.

231. The season throughout the province has been on the whole favorable for agriculture, notwithstanding a partial failure of the north-east monsoon, by which the tanks are filled which water the rice crops of May, and without which the raggi and other dry crops cannot ripen.

Season.

232. Compared with the condition of things which the report of last year described, the ryots and people of all classes have reason to congratulate themselves.

Prices.

233. The price of grain has fallen in all the districts, in many cases 25 and 50 per cent, and in some cases to less than half the rates of 1866—67. This is especially noticeable in the Chituldroog district, where 23 seers of raggi, instead of 9¼ seers, can now be purchased for a rupee. Prices however are not less than they were in 1865—66, in which year, and in 1867—68, the average rates for raggi, 2nd sort rice, and gram were as follows:—

	1865—66.	1867—68.
	Seers.	*Seers.*
Raggi per rupee.. ..	20¼	17½
Rice, 2nd sort	9¾	9½
Gram	18½	15½

Cattle.

234. The past year has also been favorable to cattle in a most marked degree, the deaths under all heads being only 89,671, against 3,73,875 in 1866—67. Seasonable rain and consequent good pasturage are the obvious causes of this satisfactory result.

Amrut Mahal.

235. The amrut mahal, or cattle breeding establishment is in process of re-organization, and the required number of grazing lands are being handed over to the officer placed in charge by the Madras Government, who have agreed to furnish Mysore annually with a certain number of bulls, which will be distributed for breeding purposes throughout the province. This measure will, it is hoped, prevent further deterioration taking place in the hitherto famous Mysore breed.

Repair of disused Tanks and Wells.

236. Successful measures were adopted in the Colar district for the repair by ryots of disused tanks, the restoration of which by Government was considered to be unremunerative. The number of tanks and wells thus dealt with in one district alone was *310,

*Tanks 148
Wells 162

310

involving in their examination and disposal, special means of information, which usually district revenue officers alone possess.

237. The question of reviving the obligation, which formerly rested upon ryots, to maintain the numerous small tanks and other subsidiary irrigation works which abound in Mysore, was considered, among other important subjects, by the members of a committee who assembled in Bangalore in March last, and on whose proceedings the final orders of Government are expected.

Cotton.

238. In the Ashtagram division, 2,783 acres were cultivated with native cotton, against 9,216 in the previous year.

239. In 1866—67, about 464 acres of foreign cotton were cultivated, but none in last year. The heavy fall in price, and the comparatively great labor in preparing the land for planting, is stated to be the reason of this falling off.

240. In the Nugur division, 13,162 acres were cultivated, being an increase of 2,558 over the preceding year. There was, however, a partial failure of the crop from deficient rains.

241. Hardly any cotton is grown in the Nundidroog division, the soil of which is generally unfavorable to its production.

Mulberry Gardens.

242. The number of mulberry gardens in the Nundidroog division has increased, consequent upon a revision of the assessment of the land which was lately made.

Silk.

243. There is a decrease this year in the out-turn of silk, owing to a disease among the worms, which also attacked those imported from Japan by Messrs. DeVeechj and Company of Kengéri, whose cartoons were distributed gratis by Government in those localities where the mulberry is cultivated. This failure, temporary however it is hoped, is a cause of regret, as it is said to have increased the popular prejudice against foreign worms, the silk from which, although allowed to be of superior quality, the natives conceive to be unsuited to the processes of local manufacture.

244. Experiments in the cultivation of this rice have not been successful, the assigned cause being the supineness of the ryots, and, in some degree, the unseasonable rains. This is the result, notwithstanding the encouragement afforded by Government, and the hopes last year entertained that the superior productive qualities of the *grain, and the smaller quantity of water required to ripen it, would of themselves be sufficient to ensure its more extended cultivation.

Carolina Paddy.

* N. B.—80 seers yielded 264 seers in the Duria Dowlut Garden at Seringapatam.

245. The coffee producing districts are in the Ashtagram and Nugur divisions. In the latter, the season is reported to have been on the whole favorable,—in the former, unfavorable; added to which, the depredations of the borer (too well known in Nugur also) in estates where the plants are grown without shade, were extensive. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, there has been a considerable increase of revenue from the coffee halut in both divisions, the details of which are as follows:—

Coffee.

	Ashtagram.		Nugur.	
	1866—67.	1867—68.	1863—67.	1867—68.
European Planters ...	5,864	8,490	2,390	7,639
Native do. ...	23,338	36,591	11,590	53,620
Total.....	29,202	45,081	13,980	61,259
Deduct revenue of 1866—67 ...		29,202		13,980
				47,279
Increase in Ashtagram		15,879		
Add Increase in Nugur		47,279		
Total Increase.....		63,158		

246. It must not however be assumed that all the increase shewn above is due to extended cultivation or to more abundant crops. The returns prove that the area under coffee cultivation is not much larger than in the previous year, and although the yield has probably been heavier than in 1866—67, it is believed that a considerable pro-

portion of the crop of that year was not exported till 1867—68, when it became liable to the Government excise of four annas a maund.

247. The price of coffee has fallen in the Ashtagram division from 6 Rs. a maund at the close of 1866—67, to 3½ Rs. a maund at the end of 1867—68. This is attributed to the demand being less than the supply.

248. There are in Mysore 216 European, and 19,030 native owners of coffee estates. Europeans cultivate 31,467 acres, and natives 67,758 acres.

Cinchona Plantation at Kulhutti.

249. The measures taken to establish a cinchona plantation at Kulhutti on the Bababooden Hills in the Nugur division, were referred to in last year's report. Captain Hay states that there are now planted out 4,321 plants, all of which are thriving well, especially the succirubra, which he considers to be the species best suited to that part of the country.

250. The condaminea also succeeds fairly, having attained an average height of three feet between the months of August and May. The average of the succirubra during the same period was 4 feet.

251. In the nurseries, there are nearly 2,000 seedlings received from the Neilgherries in 1867, ready to be planted out during the monsoon; and about 4,000 cuttings from the older plants in the garden, which it is intended to plant out in the following monsoon. A propagating house is under construction, and will shortly be completed.

Visit of Dr. Brandis.

252. This plantation has had the advantage of a visit from Dr. Brandis, who entirely approved of the locality in respect of altitude (about 5,000 feet) and aspect, and considered the experiment, so far as it had gone, to be quite successful. His opinion as to the character of the soil, coincided with that of Mr. Broughton, who after examining a portion taken from different parts of the garden, estimated the existing proportion of carbonate of lime to be from two to three per cent, and expressed an opinion that from its lightness, it was less qualified than that of the Neilgherries for the growth of cinchona for purposes of com-

Quality of Soil.

merve. He however strongly recommended that its cultivation should be persevered in for local use and for distribution.

Distribution of Plants.

253. Several localities along the ghàts in Nugur, are believed to be well adapted for the cultivation of cinchona, and applications have been received from many quarters for plants. The European coffee planters at Munzerabad in the Ashtagram division are also anxious to make the experiment. Endeavours will be made to supply gradually the wants of all, and as it is the opinion of Mr. Broughton that plants will thrive under partial shade in the lower altitudes of Mysore, it is hoped that natives will readily incur the comparatively light expense and labor which this simple method of cultivation will entail.

Plantation on the Bilikul-rungum Hills.

254. There is another cinchona plantation on the Bilikul-rungum Hills in one of the south-eastern talooks of the Mysore district. Out of 2000 plants put down in August last, 1980 are reported to be thriving About 1300 seedlings were unfortunately destroyed by fire.

V. FORESTS.

255 The report upon forests has been printed and submitted to the Government of India in a separate pamphlet. It will therefore be sufficient to notice here the main features of the report, and those points which have been commented upon by the local Government.

256. Operations under the three following heads have progressed upon the whole in a satisfactory manner.

1. Examination of forests, and inspection of land applied for by private persons.
2. Selection and Demarcation of Government reserved forests.
3. Protection of forests.

257. It must be admitted however that the work under the 2nd head has hitherto proved a slow and laborious operation.

258. The cutting and collection of timber and sandalwood has

Cutting and Collection of Timber and Sandalwood

been more extensive in Ashtagram than in the other divisions, although in it, operations in felling were designedly circumscribed. The collection of timber in this division exceeds that of 1866—67 by 20,000 cubic feet, but the selling rate has fallen from 1—5—8 to 1—0—6, a fall is also perceptible in sandalwood.

Plantations and Nurseries.

259. Fair progress has been made in setting out plantations and nurseries in the Nundidroog division, where the greatest scarcity of timber exists. Sandalwood has germinated well in the Kankanhully talook, and a number of teak seedlings were successfully raised in the Nugur division.

Financial Results.

260. In Ashtagram, the financial results are satisfactory, the actual receipts being greater by 8,542 Rs. than the Budget estimate. The net profit for the year was Rs. 81,294.

261. In Nugur the receipts fell short of the Budget estimate, owing to restricted sales, and to the low price of sandalwood in this division, namely 67 Rs. a candy, while in the Ashtagram division it is 81 Rs. a candy. The reason of this great difference requires further explanation.

262. In the Nundidroog division also, the profits were less than was anticipated.

263. The general financial results for the province, however, are very favorable, the surplus of receipts over expenditure being rupees 2,73,523 as compared with Rs. 2,17,455 in 1866—67.

Contemplated Operations.

264. The principal operations contemplated for the ensuing year are the following:—

The formation of sandalwood reserves.

The complete demarcation of Government reserved forests.

Valuation surveys to be undertaken, with systematic mapping and classifying of forests.

The laying out of fuel plantations for Bangalore and Mysore.

265. Revised forest rules, and a plan for forming village forests, are under consideration.

VI. REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Changes of Ministerial Officers during the year.

266. The Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore (Colonel Anderson) was compelled to leave India in November last, on medical certificate, when Major Prescott the Senior Superintendent in the Bombay Presidency, was appointed to officiate. Captain J. P. Grant, Deputy Superintendent, was promoted to the rank of Superintendent. 3 Probationary Assistants, Messrs. Meiklejohn, James, and Clerk, were appointed.

Strength of the Department.

267. The department consisted of 4 measuring establishments, and 2 classing establishments of 146 measurers and 29 classers, under 1 Superintendent, 6 Assistant Superintendents 3 Probationary Assistants.

Progress.

268. Up to the 31st October 1867, 2,359,228 acres had been measured, 1,377,036 acres classed, and 964,948 acres settled at a cost of Rs. 3,47,622.

269. Up to the 31st October 1867, the settlement had been introduced in 4 talooks, comprising 634 villages, 964,948 acres, and 154,229 inhabitants.

270. The revenue on the occupied land realized for the last year of the old rates in these villages, was Rs. 2,59,540, and under the survey rates the revenue on the same land was Rs. 2,82,501. There was also Government unarable waste assessed by the Survey at Rs. 74,198.

271. Between the 31st of October and the 31st of March 1868, acres 367,082 had been measured, and acres 377,119 classed, but as the work of the field season cannot be completed till after the close of th monsoon recess (during which all the computations are examined and fair papers made out), no statement of cost during the current, and incomplete survey year, can be supplied.

272. Before the close of the season, the settlement will have been further extended to—

222 Villages, Hosdroog Talook.
49 Villages, Chituldroog Talook.
91 Villages, Herioor Talook.
19 Villages, Sorub Talook.

381, containing a total area of 6,92,604 acres, and a population of 102,644 souls. The revenue on the land occupied last year was, according to the old rates of assessment, Rs. 1,30,600, and under the survey assessment now being imposed amounts on the same area to Rs. 1,31,139. In addition to this, the assessment of unoccupied arable waste land amounts to Rs. 50,492, most of which will probably be taken up.

273. The total progress of the survey up to the end of the present working season may therefore be summed up as follows:—

Total villages settled	1,015
Total square miles settled	2,590
Total acres settled	1,657,552
Total acres measured	2,726,310
Total acres classed	1,754,155
Total assessment of cultivated area settled according to old system	390,140
Total assessment of cultivated area settled according to survey system...	413,640
Total assessment of unoccupied arable waste ...	128,690
Population of settled area	226,873
Average per square mile	88

274. During the year under report, the measuring establishments have been employed in the talooks of Boodihal, Sorub, Chennagiri, Powghur, Toomkoor, and Seera; and the classing establishments in the talooks, of Herioor, Seera and Sorub.

275. Major Prescott has brought to favorable notice, the cordial assistance which has been at all times afforded to the survey, by the Superintendents and the Deputy Superintendents of the districts in which the work has been in progress.

Statement shewing the Progress made in the Settlement of Mysore by the Revenue Survey Department up to the 1st April 1868.

Number of Survey Commissioner's letter.	TALOOKS.	Number of Villages.	Collections previous to the survey Assessment.	Total acres inclusive of inam.	Area of Government Land					Population
					Occupied.		*Unoccupied.*		*Unculturable waste.*	
					Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	Area.	
No 38 of 9th March 1865.	Huribur ...	99	51,845	138,494	60,429	58,000	39,117	17,500	12,274	31,087
No 71 of 30th March 1865.	Davengiri	33	8,199	35,661	20,254	11,349	12,599	3,801	1,560	5,280
No 69 of 20th April 1866.		172	78,160	238,242	110,891	75,000	81,335	23,000	55,276	43,230
No 130 of 16th Feb. 1867.	Kancoopa ...	168	41,715	236,366	94,550	47,132	49,886	10,375	89 570	29,219
No 359 of 18th May 1867.	Chituldroog ...	162	79,621	316,185	136,834	91,020	62,447	23,522	106,872	45,413
Up to 31st	October 1867.	634	259,540	964,948	422,958	282,501	245,384	78,198	265,552	154,229
No 99 of 3rd Feb. 1868.	Hosdroog ...	222	77,284	292,644	105,797	74,792	77,242	37,666	106,778	43,067
No 354 of 9th April 1868.	Chituldroog ...	49	12,223	76,758	19,430	12,221	14,600	4,637	42,434	7,448
No 377 of 18th April 1868.	Herioor... ...	91	20,863	306,693	66,673	24,335	39,016	6,689	200,794	16,031
No 30 of 28th Jan. 1868.	Sorub	19	20,230	16,509	11,138	19,791	2,253	1,500	2,979	6,098
From 1st	Nov. 1867 ...	381	130,600	692,604	203,038	131,139	133,116	50,492	352,985	72,644
Total to 31st	March 1868...	1,015	390,140	1,657,552	625,996	413,640	378,500	128,690	618,537	226,873

SURVEY COMR.'S OFFICE,
POONA, 20*th May* 1868.

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT,
Acting Survey and Settlement Comr.

Statement shewing the Progress of the Measurement and Classification of the Revenue Survey Department in Mysore up to the 31st of March 1868, and the Cost of the same up to the 31st of October 1867.

YEARS.	Total arable and unarable.				Cost of both operations.	Total cost of Survey.	REMARKS.
	Measured.	Cost per acre.	Classed.	Cost per acre.			
1863—64.	291,595	0 2 3¾	200,176	0 0 11	0 3 2¾	53,675	
1864—65.	507,288	0 1 11	248,244	0 0 10½	0 2 9½	74,810	
1865—66.	817,304	0 1 8¼	454,620	0 0 7¾	0 2 4	104,373	
1866—67.	743,041	0 2 0½	473,996	0 0 8½	0 2 9	114,764	
	2,359,228	0	1,377,036	0	0	347,622	Up to 31st of October 1867.
1867—68.	367,082	0	377,119	0	0	0	From 1st Nov. 1867 to 31st March 1868.
	2,726,310	0	1,754,155	0	0	0	Total to 31st March 1868.

SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
POONA, 26th *May* 1868.

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT,
Ag. Survey and Settlement Comr., Mysore.

VII. INAM COMMISSION.

276. The proceedings of this department find now for the first time, a place in the annual administration report of this province, and although the results of its first operations will not be exhibited until after the close of the current official year, it is desirable that the rules under which it is to act, and the preliminary steps which have been taken to give effect to these rules, should now be described.

277. The introduction of the Revenue Survey into Mysore made it apparent, that an investigation into the validity of inam holdings, a measure which had been long contemplated, should be carried out with as little delay as possible.

First Report to Government.

278. Accordingly, in January 1863, skeleton inam rules were submitted to Government, and their instructions on the main question were solicited. The general principles then laid down, served as a sufficient guide in Revenue Survey matters, where the interests of Inamdars were concerned until 1866, when the Inam Commission was sanctioned, and it became necessary to define its powers, and prescribe rules for its guidance. This was done, and the rules were drawn up; but before they were submitted for the approval of Government, a change took place in the prospects of the Mysore State, and a revision of the rules had to be undertaken, the fact being carefully kept in view that it was requisite to make them applicable to wholly or partially rent-free tenures in a native State.

279. The following is an extract from the letter to Government dated 28th December 1867, which accompanied the revised draft.

Description of Mysore Inams.

"Para 4. Inams in Mysore are either—

I. "Grants or endowments towards the support of religious "or charitable institutions.

II. "Personal or subsistence grants.

III. "Grants made by former Governments for service no "longer required.

IV. "Village Service Inams.

"The first three of these will come under the scrutiny of

"the Inam Commissioner, but the fourth will be simply recorded by "him, the investigation into them being made by the Survey and Settle- "ment department.

"Para 5. There are various tenures of inams in Mysore, as in other "parts of India, but it does not appear necessary to specify them in "detail. Suffice it to say that, in some instances, there are sunnuds, in "others not; that in some instances, unlimited descent and powers of "alienating the grant are distinctly adverted to in the sunnuds, while "in others no mention is made of such privileges; in some cases the "talook accounts contain a record of the grant, in others not; again, "excess holdings are the rule, and there are a vast number of cases "where it is known that land has been surreptitiously occupied and "held for a long period, although in no way entered in the talook "accounts, such holdings being called 'Chor Inams' or 'No. 3 Inams.'

"Amidst all these conflicting details, there is only one "certainty, namely, that there are absolutely no inams in the province "given since 1831, when we assumed the administration of the province, "except under express orders of the Commissioner or one of the Super- "intendents; consequently any holding which cannot be shewn to have "existed prior to 1831, is liable to resumption. The Government will "however not fail to observe that 36 years have elapsed since the "period mentioned, and that therefore, calling to mind that Mysore "is, and is likely to remain, a Native State, in whole or in part, and "also that possession, even if originally wrongful, has the prescription of "lapse of time, if appears desirable to treat the inam holdings of the "province on a more liberal basis than would otherwise be the case."

Principles and rules to be applied in the investigation of Inams.

280. The main features of the investigation upon which he has entered, are described by the Inam Commissioner, Colonel Clerk, in his annual report, and may thus be summarized:—

1. With regard to the validity of tenures, two primary considerations demand attention:

A. The competency of the granter, irrespective of the duration of the inam.

B. The duration of the inam, irrespective of the competency of the granter.

Subject to A are determined, the validity of the grants of the late Maha Raja, and of the Commissioner of Mysore ; and subject to B, that of all inams, by whomsoever granted, the duration of which has been for 50 years and upwards.

2. Respecting the terms of the sunnuds :—

A. When these have been granted by the late Maha Raja or by his predecessors, and when they convey full powers of alienation, and are hereditary, the inams will be treated as heritable and alienable property.

B. When sunnuds, emanating as above, do not convey the full powers described, the inams may be enfranchised by payment of a quit-rent equal to one-eighth of the assessment of the tenure.

C. When sunnuds have been granted by incompetent persons, and when they are less than 50 years old, a compulsory quit-rent equal to one half of the assessment will be imposed. But in doubtful cases, and where there is a probability that the inam has been enjoyed for full 50 years, the quit-rent will be only one-fourth of the assessment.

3. With regard to appeals :—

Appeals shall lie direct to the Commissioner of Mysore. The civil courts of the province have no jurisdiction in cases cognizable by the Inam Commissioner.

4. Inamdars are liable, in common with all revenue paying occupiers of land, to the payment of such local cesses as may be imposed by competent authority.

Preliminary Measures.

281. The registration of the inams of three surveyed talooks in the Nugur division have already been completed. The investigations of the commission will also be prosecuted in parts of the province to which the operations of the Revenue Survey have not yet extended, and an Assistant is now engaged in the Nundidroog division.

282. Colonel Clerk reports that the Inam Commission is not in any way regarded with distrust or alarm, and anticipates for it a growing popularity.

VIII. MEDICAL.

283. With the exception of the introduction of cooking stoves into this hospital, and also into the lunatic asylum, no changes or alterations have been made in any of the buildings. The stoves have proved a great success, the labor and expense of cooking having by their means been greatly reduced. That in use in the asylum cooks for 100 people, at a cost of only 8 annas a day for firewood, besides supplying a large quantity of hot water.

Bangalore Pettah Hospital.

284. There has been a decrease of 246 in the number of admissions of in-patients compared with the previous year, and an increase of 51 when compared with the returns for 1865—66, but 1866—67 was entirely an exceptional year, owing to the scarcity and distress then prevailing, which drove many into hospital. The number of out-patients has greatly increased, there having been 2640 more admissions than last year, and 3135 more than in 1865—66

285. The season under report has been a very healthy one, and no unusual amount of sickness has prevailed; not a single case of cholera would appear to have occurred in the pettah, or with one exception (Colar), in any of the districts of the Nundidroog division. Small pox also has been less prevalent than usual. The chief causes of admission among the in-patients have been enthetic diseases, fevers, and accidents. Venereal appears to be very prevalent in the pettah, and more than ¼ of the total admissions were sufferers from this disease, in some one of its different forms or stages.

286. The death rate in this hospital has been 6¼ per cent, which is considerably lower than that of the last few years.

287. The working of this institution during the past year is shewn in the following summary.

Bangalore Lunatic Asylum.

Remained on the 31st of March 1867	91
Admitted during 1867	49
Total....	140

Of these—

Discharged, cured	12
Discharged, relieved, and delivered to care of friends	13
Transferred	4
Escaped	3
Died	12
Remaining	96
	140

288. The causes of insanity among the fresh admissions, so far as they could be ascertained, were as follow :—

Smoking bangh	17
Not known	27
Drinking	3
Epilepsy	1
Hereditary	1
	49

289. The general health of the inmates has been good, and little or no sickness has prevailed. There have been 12 deaths during the year, or about 8·5 per cent, by no means a high ratio of mortality, when it is taken into consideration, that all the inmates suffer more or less from some form of brain disease.

290. No restraint is practised in the asylum, further than confining a patient to his own room, when he becomes violent or excited; and, as it is believed to be an important point in the treatment of the insane, to find for them both mental and bodily occupation: those whose health will admit of it, are regularly employed in some sort of out-door labor, consisting chiefly of gardening, rope making, &c. For the last two years, the males and females have been allowed to mix together freely in the garden without any bad results, on the contrary, it is found that they take scarcely any notice of each other.

Bangalore Leper Asylum.

291. There remained in the asylum on the 1st of April 1868. 46
Admitted .. 18
Total.. 64

Died	18
Absconded	2
Remaining	44
	64

292. The mortality is very considerable, but it must be borne in mind, that this unfortunate class, when attacked with any illness other than the specific malady from which they suffer, seldom or never recover.

293. The diet and clothing continue to be the same as last year and have been sufficient. The men find employment in gardening, and are thus able to amuse themselves, and at the same time to eke out their subsistence.

294. The working of this institution, as shewn in the table marginally given, has been most satisfactory, and the steady increase of patients resorting to it for treatment is ample proof that, year by year, the manifest benefits conferred by European treatment are being more and more appreciated. The new hospital has been in occupation since the 1st of February 1868, and during the two months it has been open, the increase both of in and out-patients has been considerable.

The Bowring Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Bangalore

	1865—66.		1866—67		1867—68	
	Total treated.	Died.	Total treated.	Died	Total treated	Died.
In-Patients.	1,010	191	1,060	225	987	141
Out-Patients	7,755	4	8,333	2	10,456	0

295. The number of deaths to treated is 14$\frac{2}{7}$ per cent, which may fairly be estimated a low ratio, bearing in mind the fact that, 4 or 5 per cent of the cases are brought to hospital either in a dying state, or too late for remedial measures to be used with any prospect of success; and also that the majority of those who apply for relief, belong to a class where poverty and other conditions operate prejudicially on the powers of life.

296. Endeavours to establish weekly vaccine operations have not been successful: only 30 cases have been operated on during the year.

297. The following table exhibits the past and present health condition of this jail.

Bangalore Central Jail

Year.	LOCALITY.	Strength.	Total treated.	Died.	Ratio per 100 of Strength.	
					Total treated.	Died.
1865—66	Central Jail, Bangalore.	890	589	46	60·6	5·1
1866—67	Do. Do.	1,142	996	56	87·2	4·9
1867—68	Do. Do.	1,139	957	45	84·0	3·9

298. At the beginning of the past official year, much sickness prevailed among the prisoners in this jail, many of them were suffering from, or tainted with, scurvy, and all more or less presented a bloodless, and depressed aspect; sickness was not merely excessive, but the prevailing diseases were all of low types, and deaths were frequent. All this is however now changed; the convicts have now a healthy, vigorous look, and appear full of life and strength. The character of the diseases has also entirely altered, the average number of sick having diminished by one half, and the death ratio by over 84 per cent.

299. This improved state of matters is attributed almost wholly to a change in the diet and in the clothing of the prisoners.

300. The new scale of dietary differs chiefly from the old, by being more varied and nutritious, and by providing for a better distribution of the dry grains.

301. Intramural employment does not appear to have exercised any injurious effects on the health of the convicts.

302. The dry conservancy system continues to be most efficiently carried out.

303. The divisional and district hospitals and the dispensaries, are reported to be better appreciated by the people than formerly, but the popularity of these institutions depends almost entirely upon the efficiency of the medical subordinates in charge.

Divisional and District Hospitals.

304. In the Nundidroog division, the general health has been excellent, the only exception being an outbreak of cholera in the Colar district in the months of April, May and June, during which time 174 deaths are reported to have taken place.

305. In the Ashtagram division, there has been no cholera, but small pox prevailed to a slight extent at the French Rocks, and at Palhully.

306. The Nugur division has been free from any epidemic, the district and town of Shimoga being reported to have been healthier than during any of the few previous years. The only sickness was fever of a mild type, which made its appearance in the months of September, October, and November.

Mysore Jail.

307. The general state of health of the prisoners in this jail is reported to have been good.

Shimoga Jail.

308. The accounts of this jail are still far from satisfactory. Scurvy and other diseases allied to it have been prevalent, and the convicts were in consequence put on light work.

309. There has however been a marked improvement since February of the present year, in which month a new system of dietary, similar to that of the Central Jail, was introduced, and the prisoners are now said to present a stronger and healthier appearance.

Vaccination

310. The total number of operations in the province of Mysore during 1867—68 has been 83,825, of which the large proportion of 79,984 are reported to have been successful, 3841 only unsuccessful, or about 4·5 per cent of failures.

311. The returns for 1866—67 were for 11 months only, and adding to them $\frac{1}{12}$th more for the sake of comparison, the returns of this year exhibit an increase of 3,883 operations. The correctness and reliability of the returns, are supported by the result of the inspection of the vaccinators' work made by the apothecaries when visiting the districts on jamabundy with the Deputy Superintendents, on which occasions they have orders to collect as many children of every village in the neighbourhood of the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent's camp, as they can, and inspect their arms. This system has been proved to work well, as the vaccinators have thereby been stimulated to greater exertion, and it has also without doubt had the effect of deterring them from submitting false and exaggerated returns.

IX. ECCLESIASTICAL.

I. Missions.

312. There is nothing special to record on this subject.

313. The origin and progress of the various missionary bodies located in Mysore, have been several times described in these reports.

314. The measure of their success in founding and conducting schools, can be more readily set forth and understood, than their efforts in other directions. It may therefore be sufficient to refer to the report of the Director General of Instruction, where it will be seen how large a proportion of Government aid their zealous exertions in the cause of education have enabled them to secure.

II. FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

315. The report for 1867 published by the committee of this society, shews a great improvement in its management, and a restoration thereby of its pecuniary affairs to a healthy condition; the receipts for last year having been Rs. 10,010, and the disbursements Rs. 9,577.

316. Out of the funded reserve of Rs. 7,205 which stood to credit on the 1st January 1867, it was found necessary to sell 2,000 Rs. chiefly to pay off debts; but owing to the strict supervision exercised during the year, the society was in a position at the close of it, to re-invest this sum, and to shew a reserve on the 1st January 1868 of Rs. 7,638.

317. The average number of paupers, almost all natives, relieved daily during the past year was 101, and the pensioners, receiving from 2 to 8 Rs. a month, numbered 39 on the 15th January 1868. The society also found means to erect work-sheds, to enlarge the Superintendent's quarters, and to put the poor-house premises thoroughly in order.

318. The executive committee meet once a week to transact business.

319. A current account has been opened with the Madras Branch Bank, and payment by cheques relieves the Superintendent from much responsibility.

320. The number of subscribers is 126, of whom, it is to be regretted that only 19 are natives.

321. The receipts from subscriptions and other miscellaneous sources amount to about Rs. 4,600 per annum, and the Mysore Government gives a yearly grant of Rs. 5,400.

322. The Honorary Secretary during the year under report, was Major Puckle.

X. RAILWAY.

323. The figures in the following table are derived from returns received from the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, and shew the traffic and receipts connected with the Bangalore Branch Line during the past year, as compared with those of the year preceding.

Description of Traffic.			Number or Quantity.	Amount.	Receipts per Mile.
				Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	...	1866—67...	185,272	1,9),288	2,345
Do.	...	1867—68...	188,195	1,96,955	2,317
			Maunds		
Goods	...	1866—67...	2,061,368	4,62,637	5,443
Do.	...	1867—68..	1,917,608	4,05,019	4,764
Merchandize	...	1866—67...	7,412,637	26,70,913	31,422
Do.	...	1867—68..	7,2)8,453	27,11,644	31,901

324. Although the returns above referred to exhibit the carrying business of the railroad between each station on the branch line, it may safely be inferred, that the great bulk of the goods is conveyed from across the frontier to Bangalore, and *vice versa*. The returns may therefore be accepted as giving a very fair idea of the export and import trade, as it is carried on by rail, between Bangalore and the country eastward towards Madras. The statement of merchandize traffic has accordingly been analyzed, and the following information obtained.

Principal Exports.

Articles.	1866—67. Maunds.	1867—68. Maunds.	Remarks.		
Bamboos ...	40,579	61,528	57,349 Maunds were imported in 1867-68		
Betel-nuts ...	89,673	98,138	3,516	do.	do.
Cocoanuts ...	34,816	76 890	5,709	do.	do.
Coffee ...	65,935	129,215	5,124	do.	do.
Cotton ...	237,534	369,011	14,710	do.	do.
Firewood ...	172,017	276,764	44,398	do.	do.
Gunnies ...	65,572	61,743	29,921	do.	do.
Oils ...	39,100	61,048	25,797	do.	do.
Potatoes ...	31,092	46,524	7,544	do.	do.
Saltfish ...	49,541	59,479	6,295	do.	do.
Seeds of kinds	73,669	143,971	116,385	do.	do.
Skins ...	50,656	46,590	5,594	do.	do.
Tamarind ...	92,420	102,336	26,716	do.	do.
Timber ...	243,075	211,120	169,008	do.	do.
Vegetables ...	25,183	27,822	9,043	do.	do.

Principal Imports.

Beer ...	26,669	29,771	764 Maunds were exported in 1867-68		
Cloths and piece goods...	52,490	60,024	19,885	do.	do.
Gram ...	155,234	112,402	85,937	do.	do.
Iron ...	126,035	133,546	2,621	do.	do.
Jaggory ...	104,995	93,576	62,953	do.	do.
Paddy ...	165,933	64,459	35,823	do.	do.
Raggi ...	304,929	119,004	61,622	do.	do.
Rice ...	941,712	918,342	218,411	do.	do.
Salt ...	1,204,753	1,189,018	135,174	do.	do.
Tobacco ...	61,929	68,331	30,838	do.	do.
Twist ...	35,386	60,552	18,026	do.	do.
Wines & spirits	71,009	51,419	2,138	do.	do.

325. It will be observed from the above that, bamboos, gram, oils, rice, seeds and timber were carried in considerable quantities, both eastward and westward.

326. The increase in the export of cocoanuts, coffee, cotton, oils and seeds is noticeable. As is also the great decrease in the quantity of paddy and raggi imported, owing no doubt to the fall last year in the price of these articles of food, compared with the famine rates of 1866-67. There is however but little difference in the weight of rice brought into Bangalore during the past 2 years. The increase in the import of piece goods deserves attention in connection with the falling off in the number of native looms elsewhere mentioned.

327. Under the orders of the Supreme Government, the subject of extending railway communication in Mysore is being investigated.

XI. HORTICULTURE.

Horticultural Fêtes.

328. The first of these exhibitions was held at the Lal Bagh on the 16th February 1867, and was entirely successful. The chief prizes were awarded to native gardeners for the best collections of fruit, vegetables, and flowers.

329. The next was held on the 31st December 1867 and the 1st January 1868, at the same place. It was altogether on a larger

scale than the first, and the admission was by tickets, which were freely purchased by all classes.

330. A third and fourth have been advertised for September next and for February 1869, and the great popularity of these shows at Bangalore, may now be said to be established. On their long recognized usefulness, it is unnecessary to enlarge. Monthly exhibitions of garden produce are held within the commodious enclosure of the new market in the cantonment bazaar. Successful exhibitors obtain marks, a certain number of which entitle their possessor to a bronze medal. The competition is keen

331. An Agri-Horticultural Society, influentially supported, was formed last year.

Lal Bagh.

332. A good deal has been done in the course of the past year, to increase the usefulness and the attractions of this garden. And it continues to be of very great practical benefit to the place, by affording the means of improving the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, of introducing new varieties, and of making many other interesting experiments in horticulture. Among these, the following deserve mention: A small plantation of seedlings for raising sandalwood has been formed. It is of much importance to discover the best method of propagating this valuable tree, and to encourage its growth, not only in the forests but along the boundary hedges of fields, under the shade and protection of which, the young plants are found to flourish.

333. Shiraz tobacco has been grown. The leaf, when prepared for smoking, is said to want the strength of the Mysore tobacco; but sufficient trial has probably not been given to it.

334. Distributions of the valuable "Rhea," or Chinese grass-cloth plant, have been made to some of the western districts of Mysore; the moister climate of which will be found better adapted to its growth.

335. The fruit department has received additions by grafts from England, of the best kinds of apples and pears. The jargonelle pear has been received from Coonoor.

336. Much attention has been paid to vegetables. Two new sorts of potatoes have been raised from English seed.

337 The following is a list of the plants which have been lately introduced :—

Pithecolobium Saman,
Bligbia Sapida,
Psidium Cattleyanum,
Cassia Lanceolata,
Bentinckia Codapana,
Urania Speciosa,
Myroxylon Pereira,
Ficus Macrophylla,
Chenapodium Quinoa, &
Flacourtia Inermis.

Menagerie.

338. A lion and 2 rhinoceros have been added to the collection, during the past year. Other animals have also been presented, and steps have been taken to procure a variety of different kinds of birds from the districts of Mysore, and from Coorg. The aviary encircling the wild fowl enclosure has been completed, and is ready for their reception.

XII. ARBORICULTURE.

Avenues.

339. Considerable success in planting the lines of road has been attained since the subject was first pressed upon the attention of district officers.

Hassan.

340. The progress made during the past year is as follows :—

341. The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan has successfully exerted himself, 70,301 fresh cuttings and 16,228 seedlings having been put down, the great majority of which are thriving. Out of 500 miles of road in this district, only 100 now remain to be planted.

Mysore.

342. The Superintendent reports that in the Mysore district, avenues have proved a failure.

Bangalore.

343. In Bangalore, but little progress was made last year.

344. In the Colar district, attention has been paid to the sub-

ject, and several roads have been planted. Ryots have been encouraged to put down trees within the limits of their respective fields bordering the roads, on a promise of being allowed to take hereafter for their own use, all decayed branches, fruit, &c. Government in some instances incur the expense of digging wells in localities where water is scarce.

Colar.

345. Regarding Toomkoor, there is nothing new to report. Existing avenues are in good order.

Toomkoor.

346. The account from this district is not satisfactory. In some talooks trees have been allowed to die out.

Cudoor.

347. In Shimoga, but little attention to avenues has been shewn.

Shimoga.

348. The great success attained in this district, where rain seldom falls, is a proof of what might be done in more favored portions of the province, by exertions equally well directed.

Chitaldroog.

XIII. MUSEUM.

349. The popularity of this institution is remarkable. It has become a favorite place of resort, especially on holidays, for all classes of the community. The Superintendent, Dr. Oswald, reports that the number of visitors last year was 2,18,128, being an increase of 63,038 over the previous year. Judging from the languages in which the names of 64,391 people are signed, it would appear that Canarese and Tamulians form two thirds of the crowd of sight seers, who sometimes to the number of 3,000 frequent the building on special holiday occasions. The behaviour of all at these times is said to be exceedingly good, and their interest in the articles exhibited, great. Remarks on the various specimens, especially in the natural history sections, are freely made.

350. Additions, chiefly by donations, have been made to the collections of coins, to the library, and to the specimens of shells.

351. Stuffed birds, representing 140 different species, have been procured from the neighbourhood of Bangalore and from Coorg, where the taxidermist was sent to collect them. It is also intended that he should learn at Madras the art of preserving fish.

XIV. ARCHÆOLOGY.

352. In the appendix will be found a list of objects of architectural interest in Mysore, among which there are a few which claim special notice.

353. The tombs of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam.

354. The Summer palace erected by Hyder in the Deria Dowlut Bagh at Seringapatam. This building was the residence of the Duke of Wellington, and was restored at considerable expense by order of Lord Dalhousie, when he visited Mysore in 1855. The walls are profusely ornamented with colored designs, and the building, as a whole, is admired for the beauty of its proportions.

355. The temple of Halibede in the Hassan district is of great antiquity, and is highly decorated both inside and out with sculpture. It is in good condition, and steps have been taken to preserve it from decay. This temple belongs to the period of the ancient Jain dynasty of the Belal Rajas, whose reign in the Canarese country came to a close about 700 years ago.

356. Further remains of this dynasty are to be found at Shravana Belagola, also in the Hassan district, where there is a Jain statue of the god Jinéshwara. The figure is 57 feet high, nude, and well wrought, though the lower portion is out of proportion. It was apparently hewn out of the apex of the hill. It stands in the centre of a temple, round the four sides of which are ranged a great number of statues representing the Jain avatars, all of which, together with the colossal statue itself, are in good preservation.

XV GOVERNMENT PRESS.

357. The efficiency of this department increases every year, the value of the work performed in 1867—68 amounting to Rs. 26,917, against Rs. 23, 910, in 1866—67. For the year last named however, the figures represent only the work of 11 months. The rates are those which are charged in Madras and Bangalore, and as the disbursements of the department under all heads amounted to only Rs. 19,106, the direct saving to Government for the year under report, was Rs. 7,825.

358. The Superintendent of the Press reports, that with the aid of apparatus for keeping current forms standing, and the two new

Main's Patent Printing Machines, which were received last year, the largest orders for forms can be complied with, and the establishment will be ample for the requirements of the Educational department, the Gazette, and for all contingent work.

CONCLUSION.

359. In the political section, I have referred to the death of the Maharaja Kristnaraj Wodiar, an event which must necessarily exercise a most important influence upon the future destiny of the province and the welfare of the people. The orders of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the succession, have allayed any apprehensions which existed, and, at the present moment, tranquillity and contentment prevail. It only remains therefore to prescribe such a course of action as may lead, gradually and step by step, to the realization of the promises held out by Government. This question has however been separately submitted to Government, and need not now be discussed; but it is not out of place to mention that a second native official, Mr. Krishna Rao, has been put in charge of a district, and that the Superintendent of the Nugur division reports most favorably of the manner in which he has performed the duties of Deputy Superintendent. There is no doubt that the principle followed of making selections from Native Assistants for these higher posts, may be extended successfully, but it should also be noted that the standard of administration now attained in most departments is so high, that the utmost care is requisite in choosing such officers. It is the evident duty therefore of the Government to train up able young men as Assistants, in order that hereafter deterioration may not occur. It is probable indeed that in the Public Works department, it will always be desirable to retain a professional and scientific agency for first class works, whether of irrigation or communication. I believe also that it will be advantageous to control the Financial and Educational departments according to the system now in force.

360. The administration of the province was from April till November in the hands of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C. B., who has recently been transferred to the onerous post of Resident at Hyderabad. The connection of this officer with Mysore, in which he had served for more than seven years, having now terminated, it is necessary that I should record the favorable impression produced on the people of the country

by his strict sense of justice, and the urbanity and decision which characterized his proceedings as Judicial Commissioner. Twice did he discharge, with the approval of Government, the difficult functions of Commissioner of the province, and it is alike a duty and a pleasure to me to note in this report, my appreciation of his valuable services.

361. During the remainder of the year, the Government of the country was carried on by myself, but as the period involved was only five months, I feel myself precluded from commending or criticizing in detail, the services of the several officers of the commission. The names of the following gentlemen have, however, either directly or indirectly, been brought particularly to my notice :—

Superintendents.

Major J. L. Pearse.
Major C. Elliot, C. B.
Captain A. C. Hay.

Deputy Superintendents

Major H. M. Eliott.
Major J. Puckle (Cantonment Magistrate).
Captain W. Hill.
Mr. B. Kristniengar.
Lieutenant F T. Gordon Cumming.
Mr. Krishna Rao.

Assistant Superintendents.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay.
Captain C. A. Benson.
Lieutenant J. T. McGown
Mr. H. W. Wellesley.
Mr. Nursima Ayengar.
Mr. Krishnasawmi Ayengar.
Mr. Sabaputi Moodeliar.
Mr. Venkut Varadiengar.

Heads of Departments.

Captain J. A. Campbell, Secretary.

Captain T. G. Clarke,—Acting do.

Major E. B. Ramsay, Military Assistant.

Mr. H. Hudson, Deputy Accountant General.

Major R. H. Sankey, R. E., Chief Engineer.

Lieutenant D. H. Trail, R. E., Controller, P. W. Accounts.

Mr. A. Aroonachellum Moodeliar, Head Serishtadar and Post Master General.

Colonel T. Clerk, Inam Commissioner.

Major J. Prescott, Acting Survey Commissioner.

Captain J. Grant, Superintendent of Survey.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Registrar General.

Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. B. L. Rice, Acting do.

J. H. Orr, Esq., C. B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

H. R. Oswald, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, Mysore Commission.

Lieutenant G. J. Van Someren, Acting Forest Conservator.

Mr. G. Dobbie, Superintendent of Channels.

Mr. J. P. Garrett, Superintendent, Government Press.

Mr. Saithoo Rao, Khuzana Bukshee.

Mr. A. Narrainsawmy Moodeliar, Furyad Bukshee.

Mr. J. Pereira, Manager.

362. Many officers subordinate to the above have also been favorably reported on, indeed all the officers attached to the Commission have worked well and zealously. The Judicial Report for 1867, contains the names of those who acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the local administration in that department.

BANGALORE,
1st August 1868.

L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1867—68.

The Budget allotment for the year under review was Rs. 18,69,000, supplemented by Rs. 2,494, on account of reduction of stock balance, making a total of Rs. 18,71,494 ; and the following table shews the distribution of the allotment as compared with the expenditure under each head of service.

Heads of Service.	Original Budget Grant.	As modified after issue of Budget Orders.	Expenditure	Compared with modifications.	
				More.	Less.
Original Works ...	8,72,000	8,32,100	6,53,927	0	1,78,173
Repairs...	5,98,000	6,19,900	5,22,805	0	97,095
Establishment ...	3,69,000	3,69,000	3,53,766	0	15,234
Tools and Plant ...	30,000	48,000	40,829	0	7,171
Profit and Loss ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total Rs...	18,69,000	18,69,000	15,71,327	0	2,97,673
Reduction of Stock Balance...	0	2,494	0	0	2,494
Grand Total Rs.	18,69,000	18,71,494	15,71,327	0	3,00,167

Net Savings Rs. 3,00,167

2. The classified expenditure under the different Budget heads is as follows :—

Class.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military	36	65	101
II. Civil Buildings	1,79,913	11,303	1,91,216
III. Agricultural	88,752	1,77,399	2,66,151
IV. Communications	3,09,792	3,28,161	6,37,953
V. Miscellaneous Public Improvements	75,134	5,877	81,311
Total Rupees.....	6,53,927	5,22,805	
Tools and Plant.....			40,829
Establishment.. ...			3,53,766
Profit and Loss.....			
Grand Total Rupees.....			15,71,327

ORIGINAL WORKS.

1. MILITARY.

Nil.

11. CIVIL BUILDINGS.

3. *Deputy Superintendent's Cutcherries.* Rs. 21,851 were sanctioned for the construction of a Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent's cutcherry at Chickmoogloor. Serious difficulties presented themselves in regard to this building,—there being no adequate subordinate supervision, with the usual drawbacks of this part of the province, both in the matter of labor and materials ; but these do not relieve the Executive Engineer from blame. Very little progress has been made in the work during the past year, and from a rise in the labor rate, the preparation of a fresh estimate has become necessary.

4. Rs. 21,851 were also sanctioned for a Deputy Superintendent's office at Hassan. Owing to the failure of the contractor, the progress has been unsatisfactory ; but the work is now being pushed on vigorously by departmental agency.

5. Of the Deputy Superintendent's cutcherries commenced in 1866—67, that at Colar has been completed, while the one at Chitaldroog requires only some trifling work to put it out of hand.

6. *Talook Cutcherries.* The talook cutcherry at Closepett was commenced and completed in the past year; and, at the instance of the Revenue authorities, the construction of a new cutcherry at Seringapatam was abandoned, and the building formerly used as the cutcherry purchased and adapted for the purpose, at a cost of Rs. 4,545. Work also to the cutcherry at Namtee was commenced in same year, but the progress made in it has not been as satisfactory as could be wished, owing to the dilatoriness of the contractor. It is now however progressing satisfactorily. An expenditure of Rs. 3,003, against an estimate of Rs. 8,898, has been incurred.

7. Of similar works commenced in previous years, that of Jagalore was completed last year, but those of Chickmoogloor, Terrikéré, Saugur, Nursipoor, and Muddoor, are still in hand, and their completion expected at an early date.

8. *New Public Offices, Bangalore.* This building may be considered to have been completed before the close of the official year, although some trifling work remained to be done, in making alterations to, and sub-divisions of, the rooms, to suit the requirements of the various offices. All the offices were occupied by the several departments of Government in the month of April. This large work, which it has taken upwards of 3 years to construct, has already been sufficiently described in previous reports. Its general appearance will best be judged from the photographs (obligingly supplied by Lieutenant H. Trail, R. E.,) of the east and west fronts, herewith appended. The roads and grounds in the immediate neighbourhood of the building, although they have received considerable attention, will nevertheless need a good deal of care for some years to come.

9. *Post Office, Bangalore.* Owing to certain modifications in the design for this building, suggested by the Director General of Post Offices, the project has not yet received the sanction of Government, and consequently the building has not been commenced.

10. *Improvements to Civil Hospital, Bangalore.* The Commissioner having sanctioned the item "asphalte" for the floors provided

in the supplemental estimate, in anticipation of Government sanction, this portion of the work was executed :—the remainder of the work was not commenced, as the estimate had not received sanction.

11. *Colar Jail.* The progress of the work during the year has been satisfactory, and there is every hope of its completion within the stipulated time, viz. October 1868. Rs. 15,656 were expended on it during the year.

12. *Shimoga Jail.* An expenditure of Rs. 31,708 was incurred on this work in the past year: the greater part of which has been finished. A few months more should see the completion of the building.

13. The conversion of a granary attached to the Bangalore Central Jail, into a lavatory, has been partially effected, the labor being entirely supplied from the prisoners.

14. *School Houses.* Of these, entered in the Budget of 1867-68, the Suklaspoor building was not commenced,—chiefly on account of difficulties connected with the selection of a suitable site, &c. The Powgurh school was commenced, but subsequently stopped on the Educational department's recommendation that an existing building should be adapted for the purpose.

15. The Muddoor and Surjapoor school-houses were commenced and satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 3,567 and Rs. 4,038 respectively; while the construction of the new building for Chicknaikenhully was abandoned, and at the instance of the Educational department, the house temporarily used for the purpose, was purchased at a cost of Rs. 600. The Cudoor school-house, entered in a previous year's Budget, has not been taken in hand as yet, owing in great measure to the continued illness of the sub-divisional officers, and consequent changes among them. Those at Nunjengode, Hurrihur, Davengeri, Chickmoogloor, and Sauger, are still in hand. The Shikarpoor school-house was completed.

16. *Executive Engineer's Office at Chickmoogloor.* This work has not been commenced as yet, owing to the causes already stated in para 3. A revised estimate is under preparation, and contractors have come forward to take up the work. A new officer having been lately appointed to the division, it is hoped there will be no further delay in its execution.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

17. A double overseers' lodge at Hassan was completed, and is now occupied, and a single one at Chickmoogloor was undertaken during the year. The dispensary and apothecary's quarters at Chickmoogloor did not make much progress owing to the absconding of the workmen; but the necessary materials were prepared and collected. Rs. 1,985 were expended during the year. The distillery at Hassan will be soon out of hand, having progressed satisfactorily during the year under review.

18. *Inspection Bungalow at Teerthully in the Shimoga Division.* Owing to difficulties in the way of starting this work, nothing was done till January, when the site was cleared, and by the end of March the foundation had been laid and the basement built up to full height—Rs. 2,764 have been expended on this work.

19. *Sur-Ameen's Cutcherry at Bangalore.* This building is being carried out by the Cantonment Magistrate. It was sanctioned on the 23rd January 1868, for Rs. 8,060,—the foundations were laid, basement constructed, &c., at an expenditure of rupees 1,500 to the end of last official year.

III. AGRICULTURAL.

20. *Sriramadévara Dam.* Operations were carried out on this large and important work during the year, to the value of Rs. 52,000. The progress made was on the whole satisfactory, and the work should be easily completed next season. The northern wing has been raised to a height of 30 feet, and the anicut to within 7½ feet of the crest, or a height varying from 10 to 20 feet above the formation line. A great quantity of material has also been collected and prepared for the completion of the work. Preliminary surveys and levels have been taken for extending the north channel to an aggregate length of sixty miles, and the new channels are being marked out.

21. *Lokani Aqueduct.* This work is being carried out in the Mysore division. Although the contractor has not been able to adhere to the time originally agreed on, the progress made on it was tolerably satisfactory, and the whole work, it is hoped, will be completed very shortly, when the water will be let into the channel. An outlay of Rs. 7,490 has been incurred on it during the year.

22. *Mauri Cunawai Reservoir.* With the exception of setting

out and surveying the sites for the two waste weirs, nothing has been done on this great work, it having been found impossible to prepare the plans and estimates owing to inadequate establishment. The general scheme has however met with the approval of the Inspector General of Irrigation Works.

23. *Coombar Cuttay Tank.* No work has been done to this tank, as the project has not yet received the sanction of the Government of India. The revised project is now under preparation.

24. *Biderkerray Tank.*—No expenditure took place on this work, as it did not receive sanction until late in the year.

25. *Marchikerray Tank.*—This tank was restored during the year, at an outlay of Rs. 3,217.

26. *Goonoor Cuttay Tank.*—No action has been taken with this project beyond a small amount of surveying. Plans are partly prepared.

27. *Dyamanhully Tank.*—The Executive Engineer has not yet been able to submit this project for sanction.

28. *Nundival Tank.*—This work is nearly completed. Rs. 1,104 were spent on it during the year.

29. *Davasamoodra Tank.*—The greater part of the earth-work to the bund has been completed, and a considerable portion of the stone facing renewed. The main breach was successfully closed, and has since stood the test of a good head of water against it. More work might have been done, but for the changes among the sub-divisional officers, which for two of the best working months in the year, left this sub-division without a head. In accordance with Colonel Strachey's memo, the smaller breach is now being filled in ;—when this has been effected, the work will be stopped until a complete project shall have been prepared and received sanction.

30. *Coombar Mardigherry Tank.*—The estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer for this tank has been returned to him for revision.

31. *Marchully Anicut.* The modified allotment of Rs. 12,000 assigned for this work was not spent, as the first project did not meet with the approval of the Government of India. A revised project has since been submitted, drawn up in accordance with the views of the Government and the memo left by Colonel Strachey when lately at Bangalore.

32. *Soolikerray or Kundly Tank.* It has been thought desirable to postpone the restoration of this large tank, till the completion of the large irrigation projects in the Chituldroog division, which are considered of paramount importance.

33. *Bargui or Doddakerray Tank.* Only Rs. 4,052 have been expended in the restoration of this tank, out of the sum of Rs. 9,848, assigned in the Budget. This lapse was altogether caused by the difficulty of raising and keeping together large gangs of coolies in the feverish district in which the tank is situated. The tank is however now safe and will be completed before the commencement of the monsoon.

34. *Koorloo Coontay Tank.* Rs 6,966, were expended in the restoration of this tank:—the work was satisfactorily carried out by contract.

35. *Bramasamoodra Anicut.* This anicut, an incomplete work of 1866—67, was satisfactorily completed in November 1867.

36. The restoration of the *Camunhully tank* in the Toomkoor division was almost completed, as was also the Holul tank in the Mysore division. The construction of an aqueduct and syphon sluice below the *Codeganhully tank* in the Toomkoor division was also nearly finished.

37. Some improvements to the *Mudigerry channel* and *Punnapetta dam*, both in the Hassan division, were completed during the year.

38. The *Anchahulla aqueduct* in the Mysore division, was also satisfactorily completed; but a reserve has been withheld from the contractor until the work has been thoroughly tested.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS.

39. The following works were entered in the Budget for 1867—68, and are reviewed in the order of entry.

40. *Dodabalapoor-Goribednore Road.* In the Colar division, the road from Dodabalapoor to Goribednore was completed under contract in a satisfactory manner, and the large amount of traffic that passes over it proves its utility, in opening up this hitherto inaccessible portion of the province.

41. *Yelwall-Nursipore Road.* This road in the Mysore division,

was satisfactorily completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 66,789.

42. *Mysore-Manantoddy Road near frontier (Tracing of).* Rs. 2,500 were expended on this trace, which has been completed.

43. *Yeddioor-Sucklaspoor Road.*—The progress of this road was for a time delayed by the failure of the contractors, which necessitated its being undertaken departmentally. Its progress since then has been satisfactory. Rs. 17,381 have been spent on this work during the year. Revised estimates have been submitted for the portions of the road from Yeddioor to Pollium, and from Pollium to Sucklaspoor.

44. *Toomkoor-Shimoga Road.* The metalling of this road has been completed on contract, at a total expenditure of Rs. 97,450, against an estimate of Rs 1,02,214 ;—the saving having been effected in the charge for contingencies.

45. *Coonghul-Yeddioor Road.* Rs. 7,500 have been spent during the year in raising it to 2nd class. The road was all but completed.

46. *Bangalore-Hurrihur Road.* The metalling and improving of this road within the limits of the Chituldroog division, has been satisfactorily completed under contract, the outlay incurred during the year has been Rs. 20,118, and the road is now in excellent order for quick traffic.

47. *Bridging the Chituldroog-Doomee Road.* Satisfactory progress has not been made on this work, as the contractors during the early part of the year, were at a complete stand-still ; some progress has however been made within the last few months. The general state of the work at the end of the official year was as follows :—of the 37 bridges and tunnels, 25 had been completed, excepting parapets to some:—four were incomplete, and the remaining 8 had not been taken in hand. The contractors have been treated with great leniency, in consequence of the difficulties arising from the death of one of the partners, and other circumstances which it is unnecessary to specify. There appears every probability of the work, however, being put out of hand at a very early date.

48. *Chituldroog-Chellakeray Road.* This work was completed during the previous year.

49. *Raising Bangalore-Bellary Road.* The allotment of Rs. 25,000 was almost worked up to, chiefly in the collection of materi-

als :—work has been done in clearing side-channels and repairing of tunnels, &c.

50. *Bridge across the Toongabudra, Hurrihur.* The turning of all the arches was successfully and most satisfactorily completed by Captain Johnson, whose able management of the work was prominently brought to the notice, and received the acknowledgments of Government. On this officer's departure to Europe on sick leave, the work ceased to form a separate division and was incorporated in that of Chituldroog. The work done since by Lieutenant Pole has been chiefly the asphalting of the extrados of the 14 arches, with the pointing of the work throughout ; also the completion of the earth-work to embanked approaches,—metalling the roadway over the bridge,—preparation of the cut stone for parapets, cornice, &c. The bridge has now been opened to traffic.

51. *Cudoor-Chickmoogloor Road.* The expenditure during the year in the construction of this 3rd class road has been Rs. 916 ; great delay has occurred in the submission of the revised estimate for this work ; but every effort to get it out of hand as soon as possible, is promised by the Executive Engineer.

52. *Terrikeray-Chickmoogloor Road.* Rs. 10,424 have been spent on this road during the year, principally in constructing a new ghaut at Santawary, which when completed will be of the greatest service ; but much remains to be done before the line can be considered a good cart-road throughout. In the way of bridging, very little has been effected owing to the entire inadequacy of the subordinate establishment for superintending the works, the extreme difficulty of procuring labor, and the total absence of lime and sand, which have to be carted an average distance of twelve miles, over steep inclines. The revised estimate, which has been under preparation for some time past, will provide for materially altering the direction of the line, and for effecting the necessary improvements to the gradients.

53. *Kankanhully-Mulvully Road.* This road has been completed, with the exception of the larger bridges, and the construction of their approaches. All the masonry drains have been built. The outlay during the year has been Rs. 11,858.

54. *Shimoga-Talgoopah Road.* The progress on this work, which has been carried out by departmental agency, has been most unsatisfactory, chiefly owing to insufficiency of establishment, which pre-

vented any effective supervision of the road, and resulted in a few fitful efforts to construct the remaining bridges and drains. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 4,043.

55. *Lattice Girder Bridge at Sucklaspoor (4 iron lattice spans of 120 feet each on screw piles.)* The sanction for this important work having only been received at a comparatively late period, the operations could not be commenced as early as could be wished, and many difficulties had to be contended with. Very fair progress has nevertheless been made under the arrangements made by the Executive Engineer, and the immediate supervision of Supervisor Haldwell. The foundations of the eastern abutment have been laid on piles, and the completion of the superstructure to its full height is promised before the rains commence. The excavation for the foundations of the western abutment has been commenced; but from reports since received, it has been found necessary, owing to the early monsoon and consequent flooding, to close the work for the season. Nearly the whole of the embanked approaches, the eastern one being 2,550 feet long and averaging 20 feet in height, were carried out rapidly and satisfactorily by the contractor, Mr. Lonsdale. If the iron work is received from England before the close of the monsoon, (and other circumstances favor) it is possible that the whole work may be put out of hand by this time next year.

56. In Bangalore, some short roads have been undertaken for general convenience.

57. In the Mysore Division, certain improvements to the Hassanoor ghaut have been carried out, and Rs. 1,000 expended in improving the gradients of the road at the boundary on the Mysore—Chenroypatam road, which was much required

58. In the Hassan division, the raising to 2nd class of the Mysore—Hurrihur road was completed at an outlay of Rs. 5,358, and a bridge of 4 arches, 12 feet span, constructed near Chenroypatam for Rs. 2,663.

59. In the Toomkoor division, the following 2 works brought over from 1866—67 were completed: metalling the Toomkoor—Bangalore road, and metalling the 12th and 13th miles Toomkoor—Coongul road.

60. In the Chituldroog division, a fair weather road from Herrioor to the Mauri Cunwai was opened out,—2 bridges at Janeghulla

and Vejapoor were nearly completed, and fair progress made in constructing tunnels on the Shimoga road.

61. In the Shimoga division, 11 out of 16 tunnels on the Shimoga-Hurrihur road were completed, and the work has lately progressed fairly. Of works belonging to previous years, 2 bridges were completed and 4 are still in hand. The illness and subsequent departure of the Executive Engineer, Captain Palmer, on medical certificate to Europe, just at the close of the working season, as also the entire inadequacy of establishment, prevented sufficient attention being paid to these works, which should long ago have been put out of hand.

V. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

62. *Bangalore Division.—Cantonment Bazaar Drain.*—This work was commenced by the late Mr. Vigors, a European contractor of considerable experience, whose sudden death in October last, necessitated a cessation of all work for more than a month, thus throwing back the operations. The work has nevertheless made much greater progress than was originally provided for in the Budget, having been satisfactorily carried on by the Head Assistant to the late Mr. Vigors. The channel and its accompanying sewer may be considered as almost completed. The branch channel is well in hand. Rs. 40,787 have been expended on the work during the year.

63. *Pettah Drainage.*—This work has progressed creditably; but the expenditure has not been equal to what was originally provided. The whole work will soon be out of hand.

64. *Surplus Channel in connection with the Pettah Drainage.*—This work not receiving sanction until late in the year, nothing more could be done than collecting building materials, and making preparation for its execution in 1868—69.

65. *Hassan Division—Improving Kudnekeray Reservoir, Fort Tank of Hassan.*—On this, Rs. 1,500 were spent during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 2,706.

66. *Mysore Division.—Construction of a Reservoir in the Dodakerry Tank.* Rs. 1,892 have been expended during the year on this work, against an assignment of Rs. 2,000. The whole of the materials for the sides and walls of the well are ready, and the work will soon be

out of hand, although its progress was greatly retarded by the water in the tank delaying the commencement of the excavation until late in the year.

REPAIRS.

Repairs Agricultural by both Civil and Public Works Officers.

67. The subjoined table shews the number of works of this class dealt with by officers of both departments, the actual value of the work done, and the lapses from sums left unutilized.

REPAIRS AGRICULTURAL.

Executive Department.	Civil District or Public Works Division.	Number of Agricultural Works dealt with.	Appropriation from year's Budget.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Budget Grant. More.	Less.
Civil Department.	Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore	110	34,390	24,961	0	9,429
	Do. Toomkoor...	54	12,020	10,283	0	1,737
	Do. Colar ...	52	9,585	8,374	0	1,211
	Do. Mysore ...	158	65,902	34,422	0	31,480
	Do. Hassan ...	212	43,619	32,019	0	11,600
	Do. Shimoga ...	28	8,239	6,002	0	2,237
	Do. Cudoor ...	28	5,173	3,932	0	1,541
	Do. Chituldroog.	53	7,627	7,154	0	473
	Total.....	695	1,86,855	1,27,147	0	59,708
	Deduct Expenditure.....	0	1,27,147	0	0	0
	Total less expended by Civil Officers	0	59,708	0	0	59,708
Public Works Dept.	Executive Engineer, Bangalore...	6	10,768	8,464	0	2,304
	Do. Colar ...	8	7,184	6,649	0	535
	Do. Toomkoor...	14	19,421	15,949	0	3,472
	Do. Chituldroog.	4	3,570	3,245	0	325
	Do. Shimoga ...	2	1,724	866	0	858
	Do. Cudoor ..	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. Mysore ...	5	6,729	4,702	0	2,027
	Do. Hassan ...	6	12,744	11,492	0	1,252
	Total.....	45	62,140	51,367	0	10,773
	Deduct ...	0	51,367	0	0	0
	Total less expended by Executive Engineers...	0	10,773	0	0	10,773

68. As above shewn, there has been a very serious lapse of funds amounting to nearly Rs. 60,000, on tank and channel repairs executed by civil officers from funds placed at disposal by this department.

69. These lapses chiefly occurred in the three districts of Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore, where they amounted respectively to Rs. 31,480, Rs. 11,600 and Rs. 9,429.

70. In the remarks on last year's Progress Report, the Officiating Commissioner, in accounting for the great amount of unutilized funds remaining over at the end of 1866—67, justly observed that, "though "much was done by giving works on contract, it is evident that the "agency at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendents was tried be-"yond its capabilities, when the additional famine relief works were "imposed upon it."

71. It must be noted, however, that the total lapse of the year under review, bears the same proportion as in the above famine year, viz., 32 per cent to the total placed at disposal; and as both the quantity of work executed was necessarily much less, and as the Commissioner frequently impressed the necessity of more energy and greater attention to system, it would perhaps not be altogether wrong to infer that, after this the fifth year of trial, there are some general causes in operation which militate considerably against the successful working of the system of carrying out such work under civil officers, and that probably too much stress was at the outset laid on the facilities possessed by the Revenue authorities, in raising labor, as the great desideratum.

72. The difficulties now encountered have reference to the framing of reliable estimates, with the subsequent rendering of proper accounts and completion reports, as well as to the energetic prosecution of work when once commenced.

73. The mere increase of the civil establishment by a number of maistries, who are alike ignorant of estimates and accounts, does not apparently hold out any hope of remedying these defects to any appreciable degree; but as the whole subject of irrigation repairs has been separately discussed in other communications, it is only necessary to indicate generally, here, the causes which, so far as can be judged, have led to such a serious lapse of funds in the year under review.

74. The lapse of Rs. 10,773 from funds amounting to Rs. 62,140 placed at the disposal of Executive Engineers, though much less in proportion than that above alluded to, is not satisfactory. It is however due here entirely to inadequacy of establishment.

75. *Road Maintenance.* The following table shews concisely, the number of miles of roads of different classes, kept in repair during the past year, and the cost of maintenance.

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.	MILES OF ROAD MAINTAINED.					Total outlay during the year.
	1st Class or Imperial Roads.	2nd Class or Provincial Roads.	3rd Class or District Roads.	4th Class or Cusbah Roads.	Total.	
Bangalore Division.	77	84	156¼	34	351¼	54,619
Toomkoor. do.	58	62¾	192	0	312¾	36,961
Colar. do.	0	145	96	0	241	19,010
Mysore. do.	121½	114	80	0	315½	43,039
Hassan. do.	0	164½	166	0	330½	34,001
Shimoga. do.	0	24	277	0	301	36,885
Cudoor. do.	0	42	122¾	11	175¾	20,021
Chituldroog. do.	163	60	22	0	245	35,446
Total.....	419½	696¼	1,112	45	2,272¾	2,79,982

It will be observed, that since the previous year, the roads have increased by 23 miles, and the outlay during the year has been Rs. 2,79,982, against Rs. 2,74,213 in 1866—67.

ESTABLISHMENT.

76. The expenditure during the year under the head "Establishment," has been Rs. 3,53,766, against a Budget grant of Rs 3,69,000, thereby effecting a saving of Rs. 15,234. The cost of establishment on the gross outlay was nearly 22·51 per cent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

77. In the Progress Report of the previous official year, it was shewn that Rs. 74,578 had been expended less than the modified Budget grant, and sufficient reason was at the time afforded for this apparently unsatisfactory result of the year's working. This year

Explanation of heavy lapse n the Budget Grant.

(1867—68) the lapse is very much more serious, amounting—see table No. 1—to Rs. 3,00,167.

78. As before shewn, the amount unutilized by civil officers on minor agricultural repairs, is Rs. 59,708 ; and as this department is not responsible for this, and may also fairly take credit for the 15,234 saved under establishment, the real lapse for which explanations have to be afforded, is Rs. 3,00,167, less the total of these two sums (viz., Rs. 74,942), or Rs. 2,35,225. In round numbers, 2½ lacs of Rs. have lapsed from the grant, and for this the department is clearly responsible.

79. Under ordinary circumstances, the Government of India would necessarily look for specific explanations as to this result ; but in the present instance, the necessity for affording such, is enhanced by the fact that the sums left unutilized were originally granted for those agricultural works, on which not only mainly depend the prosperity of the province, but which contribute in the highest degree to the mitigation of the effects of drought and famine. On original agricultural works alone the lapse in the past year has been Rs. 1,73,248.

80. It is almost needless to say, that there is no class of works which calls for higher training in the Engineer, more arduous operations in surveying and levelling, or more careful designing and estimating, than irrigation works. Water never makes a mistake. A highly trained and efficient establishment is therefore the very first necessity ; but it has been the misfortune of this department hitherto, to have had a wholly inadequate one, even for the performance of its ordinary routine work.

81. Attention to this vitally important subject having been very frequently and earnestly solicited, it may suffice here to quote from two previous communications on the matter, one the Progress Report of the previous year, the other this office letter of the 19th November 1866, reporting generally on irrigation works, to which no reply has as yet been received.

Extract from Progress Report of 1866—67.

"89. * * * The establishment has, as a rule, been entirely over-taxed with work, and this state of matters is the more to be regretted, as it has directly interfered with the getting up of many most urgently called for, and remunerative irrigation projects."

"90. A distinct loss has thus been sustained, and what is of even "more consequence, after the deplorable sufferings of the people in the "drought stricken districts last year,—it has been found impossible to "frame the projects upon which their future safety depends, much less "carry them into execution. It cannot be too forcibly stated, that with-"out the requisite establishment, any schemes for dealing adequately "with the great question of obviating or even mitigating the effects of "drought in Mysore, must prove abortive. This is a question therefore "calling for the most earnest consideration of Government."

Extract from Irrigation Report, No. $\frac{3828}{507}$ of 19th November 1866, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

"116. I have ventured frequently to bring to notice the entire "inadequacy of the existing establishment, "even for the present operations of the de-"partment, and the undue responsibility "thus thrown opon its members. At this "moment, there are five young Assistant Engineers acting as Executive "Engineers of divisions, averaging 3,500 square miles in extent, and as "above shewn, covered in nearly every square mile with tanks or other "irrigation works, perpetually calling for attention. There are also 18 "upper subordinates for the whole extent of Mysore; and with refer-"ence to this, and* Code page 199, para 10, as also the last Progress "Report shewing 2189 miles of main completed road under their charge, "I would submit, that for the proper maintenance of these works of "communication alone, there are not even now, one half of the number "on the scale, laid down for guidance."

"117. This excludes entirely the large new works in bridging and "road-work, of which there is a vast amount going on in every direction; "and wholly leaves out of the question the anicuts, channels and tanks, "whose numbers and magnitude I have attempted to describe. It can "be matter of no surprise to any one in the least acquainted with the "nature of the case, that these works have not been treated in a "systematic manner; in fact the only wonder is, that they have not "deteriorated in the most deplorable manner."

82. But the condition to which the departmental establishment was reduced during the past year, from the existence of unfilled vacancies, sicknesses, &c., was much worse than was anticipated when the

* "Upper Subordinates on a finished main road will have charge of sub-divisions of about 50 miles each."

above observations were penned, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest vigilance, that even the ordinary executive duties could be carried on, without bringing works in many places to a complete stand-still. Even this, however, was not wholly avoided, and to such a condition was the department at length reduced, that on Captain Palmer being lately compelled to take sick leave to Europe, the charge of the Shimoga division office, with the custody of the cash and stores, had to be made over to the Deputy Superintendent,—there not being even an upper subordinate available for assuming charge. Another division has had also to be made over to an upper subordinate, there being no officer to spare—and an order had to be issued, that no members of the department could have leave otherwise than on sick certificate.

83. It being the main duty of the department to carry on the execution of sanctioned work vigorously, the preparation of projects for the future necessarily suffered—some of the most important irrigation projects entered in the Budget for 1866-67, have thus not as yet been sent up for sanction. It is true that, quite lately, three Civil Engineers, with home experience, have been appointed; but as even with this most timely accession of strength, considerable relief will be afforded, it must be borne in mind, that several vacancies exist in the scales sanctioned by the Government of India.

84. It is to be hoped that the above explanation will suffice to account for the large lapse of funds which has occurred during the past year —also for the unfortunate delay which has occurred in the preparation of projects for the future. As we may, in the ordinary course of events, look for the recurrence of drought in another 6 or 8 years—although hopeful that the appalling sufferings of the last famine may not be repeated—timely arrangements cannot too early be made; and as the projects alluded to have the object of mitigating the effects of drought, the necessity of providing adequate establishment for their preparation and execution, is again most respectfully pressed upon the notice of higher authority.

85. *Work executed under Contract.* This system still works with varying success; and as the number of tenderers has increased, it has been found practicable to push it into one or two parts of the province, where it was impossible before to get contractors to work—and further to turn to use the competition which has shewn itself very distinctly, especially in and near Bangalore.

86. The conditions moreover attached to the contract bonds have been rendered more stringent, and careful lists formed of all contractors hitherto employed, shewing in each case how they have performed their agreements, with a view to exclude absolutely, as a warning to others, those who have deliberately "scamped" their work.

87. The rule of the department never to give advances, having now been long insisted on, such are never asked for. Had we only a sufficiency of supervising agency, the system as now followed, would no doubt command the success obtained elsewhere; but as matters stand, and notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, bad work it is to be feared is too frequently passed.

88. *Departmental Establishment Changes, &c.*—During the year under review, Captain Johnson had to be sent on 20 months' sick leave to Europe; Captain Chrystie's services were placed at disposal for the Abyssinian field force, and Mr. R. S. Dobbs, was transferred to Hyderabad. The services of Major Babington were transferred to Mysore from Burmah to replace an officer who had been removed from the department. These casualties, with the unfilled vacancy of an Assistant from the previous year, left the department short by four officers. One upper subordinate died.

89. With one or two exceptions all the Executives and Assistants gave considerable satisfaction in the manner in which they conducted their duties.

90. Captain Johnson especially distinguished himself on the Hurrihur bridge works, and received the well earned thanks of the Government of India, before leaving on sick certificate.

91. Captain Chrystie, Assistant Chief Engineer, up to his departure for Abyssinia, was most indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, both in office and while on tours, in making most searching enquiries into all matters affecting the individual works and the general welfare of the department.

92. Captain W. Campbell conducted the duties of the Bangalore division, with his usual zeal and ability, and has since then proved a most efficient Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

93. Lieutenants Bowen, Pole and Clarke, as also Messrs. Rigg

and Gatherer, all deserve favorable mention for the very satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

94. It is with much satisfaction, that the general conduct of the upper and indeed many of the lower subordinates can be most favorably reported on: with but few exceptions they have been extremely steady in their habits, as also painstaking and attentive in their works.

95. Supervisor Haldwell deserves special mention for the very satisfactory manner in which he has conducted his duties generally, and particularly for his management of the Sucklaspoor bridge works.

96. Supervisor Sub-Conductor Brown, Sub-Conductor Scully, Corporal Johnson, Mr. Lennox and Overseer Legge, all deserve favorable mention,—as also do Mr. Reynolds, Messrs. B. Murry Gungiah and V. Sadasevum Moodeliar of the Central Office.

97. In concluding this report, it is necessary to place on record the cordial and valuable aid which the Controller, Lieutenant Trail, has invariably afforded the Chief Engineer in all matters connected with the accounts of this department. His exertions during the year have also been most usefully directed towards systematizing the accounts rendered by civil officers; in drawing up rules for guidance in reference to the plough tax Budget and accounts, and in many other most beneficial reforms.

BANGALORE,
20*th June* 1868.

R. H. SANKEY, MAJOR, R. E.,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

APPENDIX.

List of Architectural Structures and other Works of Art in Mysore.

Division.	District.		DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
NUNDIDROOG.	*Bangalore.*	1	Image of Vencataramaswami in the Fort of Bangalore.	
		2	Religious emblems in front of the Gavipura Temple in the Bangalore Talook.	
		3	Bommavira Temple in the Devenahully Talook.	
		4	Gopalswami Temple in do.	
		5	Soméswara Temple in the Fort of Dodda Balapoor, containing specimens of ancient stone carvings in excellent preservation.	
		6	Two elephants cut in hornblende at the entrance of the Magree Talook Cutcherry.	
	Toomkoor.	7	Bhoga Narasumaswami's Temple at the Fort of Davaroy Droog.	
		8	Yoga Narasumaswami's Temple on the summit on Devaroy Droog.	
		9	Cennagerayaswami's Temple at Idal in the Toomkoor Talook.	
		10	Narasumaswami's Temple at Sibi in the Toomkoor Talook.	
		11	Fortifications of Chennaroy Droog.	
		12	Vencataramaswami's Temple at Mudgiri.	
		13	Malaswaraswami's Temple at do.	
		14	Vencataramaswami's Temple at Midigési in the Mudgiri Talook.	
		15	Fortifications on the Mudgiri Hill.	
		16	Betarayaswami's Temple in Toorvèkerè.	
		17	Iswara Temple at Toorvèkerè.	
		18	Narsumaswami's Temple at Veganasunte in the Toorvékeré Talook.	
		19	do. do. Huralegupa in do.	
		20	Lukshminarayaswami's Temple at Honnulli.	
		21	Mallikeram Droeg or tomb at Seera.	
		22	Chennadagore Droog at do.	
		23	Jumma Musjeed in the Seera Talook.	
		24	Nagalapurada Rungaswami Temple in the Cudub Talook.	
	Colar.	25	Amma Temple at Colar.	This temple receives an annual grant of Rs. 23—13—7 from Government, and a sum of Rs. 400 was sanctioned for its repairs in December 1867.
		26	Boganandi Iswara Temple in the Chota Balapoor Talook.	
		27	Rungadhama Temple in do.	
		28	Kumudama Iswara Temple in the Mcolwagul Talook.	
		29	Somè Iswara Temple in the Colar Talook.	Repaired in 1866.
		30	Halamagiri Vencataramana Temple in do	
		31	Teikalu Varadaraja Swami Temple in the Maloor Talook.	

Division.	District.		DESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.
ASHTAGRAM.	*Mysore.*	32	Palace in the Fort of Mysore.	
		33	Temple in the Chamundi Hill, and Bull.	
		34	Bungalow resided in by the Duke of Wellington in the Daria Dowlut Bagh.	
		35	Rungaswami Temple in the Mysore Talook.	
		36	Mosque in the Fort of Seringapatam.	This tomb, in which rest the remains of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan, was put in thorough order several years ago, and is kept in repair from funds assigned for the purpose.
		37	Goombuz or tomb in the Lal Bagh at Seringapatam	
		38	Sreecanta Iswara Swami Temple in Nunjengode.	
		39	Temple at Somanatapura in Tulkad.	
		40	Vede Iswaraswami Temple in do.	
		41	Tirtanarayanaswami Temple in do.	
		42	Chamraj Iswara Temple in Chamrajnugur.	
		43	Palace in Chamrajnugur.	
		44	Gudedirunttada Temple in Goondulpett.	
		45	Tirikanamala Temple in do.	
		46	Rajavapura Temple in do.	
		47	Haradenahalli Temple in do.	In ruins.
	Hassan.	48	Halidede Temple.	Repaired at the expense of the Mysore Government in 1865 at a cost of Rs. 6,000.
		49	Pagoda at Bailoor.	
		50	Jain Statue at Shravana Balagola in the Chenroypatam Talook.	
		51	Temple at Ramanadapura in the Arkulgode Talook.	
		52	Temple at Mailcotta in the Aticoopa Talook.	
		53	Temple at Nursipoor.	
		54	Temple at Nagamunglum.	
NUGUR.	*Shimoga.*	55	Lukshmi Narasuma Temple at Benkipura in the Shimoga Talook.	
		56	Rama Iswara Temple at Kudali in do.	
		57	Iswara Temple at Bèguru in the Shikarpoor Talook.	
		58	Rudraswara Temple at Isuru in do.	
		59	Tripurantaca Temple at Belagavi in the Shikarpoor Talook.	
		60	Keitaswara Temple do. do.	
		61	Keirisikaswara Temple in the Sorub Talook.	
		62	Trinacama do. at Chendragutti in do.	
		63	Rama Iswara do. at Kopaguddi in do.	
		64	Haguri Iswara do. at Ikkeri in the Saugur do.	
		65	Rama Iswara do at Keladi in do.	
	Cudoor.	66	Amaratapura Amaruti Iswara Temple in the Turrikère Talook.	
		67	Sringeri Veidasankara Temple.	
		68	Jamaintiga Vilemataswara Temple.	
		69	Amasundi Virabhadara Temple	In ruins.
	Chitaldroog.	70	Fortifications on the Chituldroog Hill.	
		71	Do on the Pavagada Hill.	
		72	Temple at Hurrihur.	

Abstract Statement of number of Instruments registered excluding Memoranda of Decrees, distinguishing Compulsory from Optional Registration; and Fees realized during the year 1867.

Number.	General Registry Office and Districts.	Compulsory Registration.	Optional Registration.	Total number of Instruments registered.	Amount of Fees and Penalties realized.		
1	General Registry Office	33	0	33	398	0	0
2	Bangalore	1,974	662	2,636	6,052	8	0
3	Mysore	917	375	1,292	3,488	0	0
4	Toomkoor	312	244	556	1,443	12	0
5	Hassan	302	170	472	1,075	4	0
6	Colar	220	133	353	774	0	0
7	Cuddpor	238	115	353	1,380	8	0
8	Shimoga	231	87	318	906	8	0
9	Chitaldroog	181	91	272	714	0	0
	Total.....	4,408	1,877	6,285	16,232	8	0

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 20*th April* 1868.

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General of Assurances,
Mysore.

REGISTRATION, No. 2.

Statement of Registration in each month of the year 1867.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.	Instruments.	Memoranda.
General Registry Office	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	33.	0
Bangalore	167	32	160	21	195	0	229	46	252	34	247	63	248	36	264	115	247	46	241	108	218	145	168	64	2,636	713
Mysore	121	6	139	0	109	18	122	2	120	2	114	0	121	10	119	14	69	52	67	65	98	80	93	43	1,292	292
Toomkoor	50	0	36	0	29	0	46	0	27	0	46	0	50	0	48	44	56	110	72	146	49	52	47	36	556	388
Hassan	56	0	49	0	51	0	42	10	47	0	21	6	25	0	35	42	35	38	26	52	43	4	42	36	472	188
Colar	21	0	13	0	18	0	18	0	26	0	18	24	26	26	40	12	38	62	52	24	46	80	37	0	353	228
Cudoor	61	0	30	0	30	0	20	0	18	0	34	0	31	6	38	27	19	56	29	28	25	8	18	15	353	140
Shimoga	46	0	31	0	29	0	33	0	27	0	35	6	32	7	16	26	22	1	14	90	14	46	19	80	318	256
Chituldroog	28	0	35	0	26	0	27	0	17	0	17	0	15	2	21	0	14	38	14	52	29	24	29	10	272	126
Total.....	555	38	495	24	489	18	537	58	534	36	545	99	550	87	582	280	500	403	520	565	525	439	453	284	6,285	2,331

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 20*th April* 1868.

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General of Assurances, Mysore.